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INDIAN GOVERNMENT TAKES FIRM ACTION AGAINST SEDITION

As a Result of Determination That Peaceful Citizens Shall Be Protected Many Agitators Have Recently Been Arrested

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—As a direct result of the firm attitude now adopted by the Government of India many arrests have recently taken place of Extremist leaders, owners and editors of Indian newspapers advocating sedition. Among those the noted Extremist leader, Pandit Moti Lal Nehru, has been arrested at Allahabad, also his son and nephew, the latter being manager of The Independent.

For some time The Independent has been carrying on violent propaganda against the Government of India and, despite numerous cautions, refused to moderate its tone. C. R. Das, president-elect of the Indian National Congress and a prominent attorney who gave up his practice in compliance with Mahatma Gandhi's program, was arrested on Saturday morning. The Government of India some days ago proclaimed various non-cooperative associations.

In its determination that peaceful citizens shall be protected, the government has caused arrests during the last few days numbering, according to various estimates, from 260 to 600. Within the last two weeks the government has brought into force "The Prevention of Seditions Meetings Act, 1911"; also the "Criminal Law, Part II, Amendment Act, 1908." These laws have been put into effect in various districts where it was deemed necessary with the result that disturbing factors have been quickly brought to book.

Editors Arrested

The editor of "India" has also come under the notice of the government and has been arrested. This vigorous policy has had the effect of rousing the more moderate inhabitants to organize themselves into bodies with the object of combating the efforts of the Extremists to incite people to violence. Another editor named Lalla Lajpat Rai, who was chiefly notorious for his endeavor to stir up feeling in America during the war against British rule in India, has also been arrested.

It is significant that disturbances in the majority of cases have taken place in British India. Very little scope has been given for that kind of work in Indian provinces which are ruled by native princes. The bare facts are that Indian princes will allow the Extremists no latitude within the sphere of their influence, and any action on the part of non-cooperators or other disturbers of the peace is quickly and not infrequently summarily dealt with.

Considerable criticism has been leveled at the Government of India for not adopting similar action. It is pointed out that it is traditional of British rule that the natives of India should be given every opportunity to express themselves by speech and action, provided the latter remain within reasonable bounds.

Owing to the violent action of the few which culminated in riots in Bombay, the Government of India has determined that coercive acts on the part of non-cooperators and Caliphate agitators must be stopped. Little has been heard of late regarding Mr. Gandhi, leader of the non-cooperators' movement, and the Prince of Wales' visit to Lucknow where he arrived on Friday has passed off successfully. Prearranged protest meetings and a strike planned by the non-cooperators to show Indian feeling against Great Britain came to nothing.

Caliphate Movement

It remains to be seen whether Mr. Gandhi has learnt his lesson from the fatal acts of his followers in Bombay. These violent measures on the occasion of the Prince's visit it is considered did more harm to Mr. Gandhi's cause than all his previous attempts to embarrass the government of the Muhammadan people in India.

The main cause of the disturbance in India today is the question of the Caliphate. Though the Ali brothers' arrest has to a great extent quietened the more violent sections, there still remains an impression that Great Britain is not friendly toward the Muhammadan population. The reason for this feeling arises from the subtle propaganda regarding the Greco-Turkish conflict, and not until peace in Asia Minor is concluded will it be possible to arrest the discontent of the Muhammadan people in India.

The Afghan treaty has done much toward easing the situation, but anxiety will continue until this disturbing factor in the Near East has been removed.

Over 70,000,000 people in India are concerned in what is called the Caliphate question, and the Government of India sees little hope for a real settlement of the country before their confidence in the British attitude can be restored.

Of course Kemalist agitators and Kemalist funds are greatly responsible for creating the feeling that Great Britain as a great Muhammadan power in refusing support to the Turks, is not true to her trust. It is of little account to the native mind that such support is also refused to the Greek forces.

Meantime the Prince's visit will do

much to create good feeling among more moderate Indians; the enthusiasm with which he is being everywhere received will go far toward dispelling many disturbing factors in India.

BRITISH COAL WINS AMERICAN MARKET

Commerce Officials Point Out Competition Has Extended From a Fight to Hold Foreign Customers to Those at Home

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Six months ago concern was being expressed by coal experts and government officials because American coal was being pushed out of certain European and South American markets by the competition of cheaper British fuel. High officials of the Department of Commerce pointed out yesterday that this competition has grown to such an extent that the coal interests of the United States are having to fight not only to keep a grip on the foreign markets, but actually to maintain their control of the markets on the Atlantic seaboard.

Indications of the weakened position of this country in the coal trade of the world, it was pointed out, have become increasingly frequent since the rapid recovery of British coal production following the strike in the English mines last summer. As early as August, 1921, it was noted that American coal was being undercut in price in the northwestern European market and in the Mediterranean, Scandinavian and Baltic markets. The British, due to shipping conditions, being able to secure return cargo, were also placed in a position of advantage in one of the most promising American markets for export trade, South America.

It appears now, in the opinion of Commerce Department officials, that American dealers may lose a considerable part of trade along the Atlantic seaboard unless they are enabled to lower their prices to meet British competition, having lost a great number of their foreign markets, chiefly in the Boston and New York markets. Ships which formerly sought American coal are now doing their bunkering elsewhere. It has recently been noted that British interests are outbidding American dealers in the West Indies. In short they are faced by a serious prospect, that of being pushed out of domestic as well as foreign markets.

The reason, according to officials, is that American coal production is still on a war basis as to costs of mining and transportation, while English mines are practically back to a 1913 basis.

LARGE TRACTS OF OIL LANDS SOLD IN MEXICO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Large purchases of oil lands and leases on other extensive tracts are reported by the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Mexican national government in the last issue of the "Diario Oficial." Three states are involved in these purchases and leases, Hidalgo, Tamaulipas and Nuevo Leon, and much of the territory is in unproven sections of the oil belt, which is commonly supposed to extend from an inland point on the Rio Grande, in the north of Mexico, to the peninsula of Yucatan, in the extreme southeastern portion of that Republic.

According to this report, the Corona Company has bought 158,000 acres just east of Monterrey, in the State of Nuevo Leon. This is the farthest inland of all the land on which drilling for oil is now proceeding in Mexico. The International, Huasteca, and Transcontinental companies jointly have purchased 128,000 acres in the State of Tamaulipas, 9000 in the State of Hidalgo, and 4000 in Nuevo Leon.

The Texas Oil Company has purchased 228,000 acres in unproven territory in the State of Nuevo Leon. The International and the Oriental companies have taken leases on 205,000 acres in the Chintepet, Zacallangula, and Jojula districts in the State of Hidalgo. Permission to drill 54 wells was asked and obtained by 32 companies during November.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS OPPOSE PENDING BILLS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and Alfred E. Thom, counsel for the National Association of Railway Executives, appeared yesterday before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, in opposition to pending legislation designed to repeal provisions of the Transportation Act, which are said to curtail rate-making authority of state commissions.

The proposed legislation, Mr. Willard said, would lead to absolute failure of the Transportation Act, which he commended as important constructive legislation which has not yet been given a fair trial.

Mr. Willard said the only alternative to the Transportation Act was government ownership. The pending bills, he added, would prevent the railroads from securing sufficient funds to provide facilities of transportation demanded by the public.

EXTENSION WORK FREEDOM PLANNED

Assistant Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture Tells of Federal Efforts in Aid of the Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Massachusetts—Greater administrative freedom for extension work in each state is expected to result from the reorganization now taking place in the United States Department of Agriculture, said C. W. Pugsley, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, in an address before the annual conferences of county agents and extension workers at the Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The reorganization is a step for a unified community program in extension work, he said. It will do away with the division along the line of age and sex and make it possible for a development of extension work in each state according to the method most needed there. The old organization of the Department of Agriculture so far as it concerns state and national extension work has hindered this united program for agricultural improvement, he continued. The reorganization does not mean that any change will be necessary in the state systems of extension teaching but merely means that each state may have greater freedom in assisting communities for better farm life.

Extension Idea Traced

Mr. Pugsley traced the history of the extension idea in agricultural teaching from the early instruction at fair meetings through the era of agricultural trains and institutes when, as he put it, "the agricultural speakers got into town on one train, gave a blunderbuss talk and got out of town on the next train, before anyone could ask them any questions." Then came the movable school which brought specialized instruction to the community. "But the specialists only stayed a week and then left never to return. The United States Department of Agriculture finally developed a system of permanent county agents, and it was the original intent of the department to place a specialist in each county who could take care of every possible problem in agriculture.

"It soon became apparent that the county agent could not be a specialist on all subjects and the need for a central force of specialists at the agricultural college to be on call in the counties has been filled.

"The new office of extension work will have three divisions, first a project division where economists will gather the facts of the international situation in agriculture and illuminate these facts to provide intelligent guidance in the formation of extension programs. Such an office is needed so that the stimulus inevitably given to agricultural production by extension work may be based on the economic needs of the world.

For instance, we need some office to tell extension directors that next year's corn crop can be 20 per cent perhaps less than this year's and meet all world needs. Both the corn growers and the rest of us will profit by the use of the land and labor so saved for other production. This office, too, will advise as to the proper division of funds between work for farmers, for home makers and for boys and girls in each community. The department believes that all members of the family must be working for a better farm life in order to bring it about.

Results of Research Work

"The second division is concerned with the \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 a year the department spends on research work. It will be the duty of this office to make the results of that research of the greatest use in extension work.

"The third division is one of organization, composed of specialists to assist state extension workers in organizing their field work."

Among the important projects accepted to guide the extension teaching of the year were farm management surveys; soil fertility demonstrations; an orchard development program to include better orchard management and improvement of nursery stock; the development of fruit manufactures; and the construction of more fruit storage facilities.

To promote better farm management, fact tours to successful farms will be held, and good farmers will be urged to keep production records of both crops and dairying which will be summarized and placed at the disposal of the county agents for study to determine the factors influencing farm profits. Each county agent agreed to accept a project to devote one week to a survey of the typical farming area in this county, the records gathered to be summarized by the Loucheur-Théophile January payments, which by virtue of the recognized priority should go to Belgium.

Belgium in these negotiations is largely on the side of France. Louis Loucheur is today engaged in conversations with Mr. Theunis, the Belgian Minister of Finance at Brussels, and Belgian support will almost certainly be accorded France since an immediate moratorium would suppress the January payments, which by virtue of the recognized priority should go to Belgium.

Where the attitude of Belgium is more doubtful is or the Wiesbaden accord, which, unless precautions are taken, might divert to France payments due to the rest of the Allies. The need of an exchange of views is therefore clear, and the Loucheur-Theunis conversations will partly determine the issue of the Briand-Lloyd George conversations next week.

FRANCO-TURKISH TREATY PUBLISHED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A copy of the Franco-Turkish agreement on Cilicia was published here tonight. The usual formalities as to the state of war ceasing, release of prisoners of war, withdrawal of troops and the granting of complete amnesty are set forth in the preliminary articles of the agreement, also a special administrative régime for the district of Alexandretta and fixing of the frontier line.

By article 10 the government of the Grand National Assembly of Turkey agrees to the transfer of the concession of the section of the Bagdad railway between Bosant and Nisibin, as well as of the several branches constructed in the vilayet of Adana, to a French group nominated by the French Government. A mixed commission, according to another article, was to be constituted with a view to concluding a customs convention between Turkey and Syria; while Aleppo was authorized to obtain a water supply from the Euphrates in Turkish territory.

FRANCE SOUNDING BELGIAN OPINION

Mr. Loucheur Consults With Belgium's Minister of Finance—Views Expected to Agree on the January Payments

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday) — While René Viviani in a telegram to Aristide Briand confirms the statement that he will leave Washington on Wednesday next, there is much kite-flying respecting the new conference at Washington. The suggestion is received in France with considerable reserve. If the proposal really comes from the American Government there is little doubt that France will accept once more to participate in an international meeting so far off, but it is nevertheless pointed out that Mr. Briand has only just returned after a prolonged absence and has duties at home which he should now perform.

There is skepticism about the reality of such gathering. It is represented that this hint of a conference is inspired by Mr. Lloyd George who now has his hands free of Irish affairs, and is ambitious of settling even greater problems in obtaining the influence of America for the forwarding of his views.

The Washington Conference on the Pacific question has been so successful that it is felt in some quarters that the great economic problems of the world, reparations, fluctuations of the rate of exchange, excessive fiduciary circulation, inter-allied debts, unemployment and even the enigma of Russia might well be considered in a world congress.

When Mr. Briand goes to London for conversations with Mr. Lloyd George, it is not improbable that something will be said concerning the possibility of convening, either in Europe or in America, such a congress, to which, it is believed, the Washington Government would not be unfavorable.

But it is not thought possible that Mr. Briand will accept the suggestion of leaving at once.

British diplomacy, rightly or wrongly, is extremely anxious to settle once for all the problems which are of vital importance, and their settlement is becoming increasingly difficult without the cooperation of America. At least it is held to be desirable that they should take place under the auspices of America, who assuredly has direct interest in whatever may be decided.

But France, as already asserted by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, could not allow her claims to be reduced under some sort of moral coercion, and it is inevitable that this proposal should either not be taken seriously or should be regarded with suspicion. In fact caution will be shown by Mr. Briand in the London conversations.

There is a wish to preserve the entente and to find some common policy, but a common policy cannot be found if France is asked to forgo her rightful credits on Germany. This feeling dominates all others. Fresh concessions would have serious consequences, and if England chooses to forgo her own demands on Germany, France asks that her share of the indemnity shall be respected as a special and prior payment which has become necessary.

Belgium in these negotiations is largely on the side of France. Louis Loucheur is today engaged in conversations with Mr. Theunis, the Belgian Minister of Finance at Brussels, and Belgian support will almost certainly be accorded France since an immediate moratorium would suppress the January payments, which by virtue of the recognized priority should go to Belgium.

Where the attitude of Belgium is more doubtful is or the Wiesbaden accord, which, unless precautions are taken, might divert to France payments due to the rest of the Allies. The need of an exchange of views is therefore clear, and the Loucheur-Theunis conversations will partly determine the issue of the Briand-Lloyd George conversations next week.

ULSTER OPPOSES IRISH AGREEMENT

Sir James Craig Declares the People Feel Chiefly About the Question of Finance and Proposed Boundary Commission

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

BELFAST, Ireland (Monday) — Speaking in the Northern Parliament this afternoon, Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, accused Mr. Lloyd George of breach of faith in connection with the Irish treaty. He stated that Ulster was not included in the treaty. They were not invited to sign. In conformity with Ulster's attitude throughout they refused to interfere with any attempt to determine a settlement between Sinn Fein and the British Government, but they reserved to themselves the right to go into the conference with the British Prime Minister where Ulster's rights and privileges became affected.

Mr. Lloyd George has given him a statement which he had read a short while ago that Ulster's rights and privileges would be neither sacrificed nor prejudiced. He accused Mr. Lloyd George of a breach of the pledge.

"Sir James advised his hearers, however strongly they might feel on the subject, to take no action which would not be constitutional, and recommended them to leave their interests at present in the hands of their representatives in the Imperial Parliament. Ulster, he said, felt principally on two points—finance and the proposed boundary commission. He did not want to anticipate the arguments that would be used in the Imperial House of Commons upon these heads.

Sir James recommended the Ulster people to maintain their dignified attitude of calm and courage and hopeful optimism, because they had triumphed in the past over many great difficulties. He asked them to trust their leaders. On Sir James' arrival this morning he met the members of the North Ireland Cabinet at his Belfast residence. Afterward he presided at an adjourned party meeting of the Ulster Unionists held at the old Town Hall. The meeting lasted two hours, and the official statement issued at the close merely announced that Sir James Craig made a detailed statement on the situation.

It is understood, however, that Mr. Lloyd George has made no concessions to Ulster on finance or boundary questions. The general impression is that his attitude amounts to this: "There are the terms. You can take them or leave them."

IRELAND'S HONOR NOT INVOLVED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday) — Eamon de Valera issued the following statement here today. "I have been asked whether the honor of Ireland is not involved in the ratification of the agreement arrived at. The honor of Ireland is not involved. The plenipotentiaries were sent on the distinct understanding that any agreement they made was subject to ratification by Dail Eireann and by the country, and could be rejected by Dail Eireann if it did not command itself to the Dail, or by the country if it did not command itself to leave at once.

"The Parliament of Britain and the people of Britain will on their side similarly consider the agreement solely on its merits. If the British Parliament desires, it can reject it; so can the British people. Ratification is then no mere empty formality. The United States refused to ratify a treaty signed even by the President. The honor of the nation is not involved, unless and until the treaty is ratified."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday) — Eamon de Valera had conversations with Arthur Griffith, Erskine Childers, E. J. Duggan, Alderman Cosgrave and R. C. Barton at the Mansion House here today.

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tion, in all that relates to the landing and operation of the existing Yap-Guam cable or of any cable which may hereafter be laid by the United States or its nationals.

2. It is also agreed that the United States and its nationals are to be accorded the same rights and privileges with respect to radiotelegraphic service as with regard to cables. It is provided that so long as the Japanese Government shall maintain on the Island of Yap an adequate radiotelegraphic station, cooperating effectively with the cables and with other radio stations on ships and shore, without discriminatory exactions or preferences, the exercise of the right to establish radio-telegraphic stations at Yap by the United States or its nationals shall be suspended.

Cable Rights Granted

3. It is further agreed that the United States shall enjoy in the Island of Yap the following rights, privileges and exemptions in relation to electrical communications:

(a) Rights of residence without restriction; and rights of acquisition and enjoyment and undisturbed possession, upon a footing of entire equality with Japan or any other nation or their respective nationals of all property and interests, both personal and real, including lands, buildings, realences, offices, works and appurtenances.

(b) No permit or license to be required for the enjoyment of any of these rights and privileges.

(c) Each country to be free to operate both ends of its cables either directly or through its nationals, including corporations or associations.

(d) No cable censorship or supervision of operation or messages.

(e) Free entry and exit for persons and property.

(f) No taxes, port, harbor or landing charges, or exactions, either with respect to operation of cables or to property, persons or vessels.

(g) No discriminatory police regulations.

4. Japan agrees that it will use its power of expropriation to secure to the United States needed property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the island, if such property or facilities cannot otherwise be obtained. It is understood that the location and area of land to be so expropriated shall be arranged each time between the two governments, according to the requirements of each case. American property and facilities for the purpose of electrical communication in the island are to be exempt from the process of expropriation.

Japan to Govern Island

5. The United States consents to the administration by Japan of the mandated island in the Pacific Ocean north of the Equator subject to the above provisions with respect to the Island of Yap, and also subject to the following conditions:

(a) The United States is to have the benefit of the engagements of Japan set forth in the mandate, particularly those as follows:

ARTICLE 3

The mandatory shall see that the slave trade is prohibited and that no forced labor is permitted, except for essential public work and services, and then only for adequate remuneration.

The mandatory shall also see that the traffic in arms and ammunition is controlled in accordance with principles analogous to those laid down in the convention relating to the control of the arms traffic, signed on September 10, 1919, or in any convention amending same.

The supply of intoxicating spirits and beverages to the natives shall be prohibited.

ARTICLE 4

The military training of the natives, otherwise than for purposes of internal police and the local defense of the territory, shall be prohibited. Furthermore, no military or naval bases shall be established or fortifications erected in the territory.

(b) With respect to missionaries, it is agreed that Japan shall insure complete freedom of conscience and the free exercise of all forms of worship, which are consonant with public order and morality, and that missionaries of all such religions shall be free to enter the territory and to travel and reside therein, to acquire and possess property, to erect religious buildings and to open schools throughout the territory. Japan shall, however, have the right to exercise such control as may be necessary for the maintenance of public order and good government and to take all measures required for such control.

(c) Japan agrees that vested American property rights will be maintained and respected.

(d) It is agreed that the treaties between the United States and Japan now in force shall apply to the mandated islands.

(e) It is agreed that any modifications in the mandate are to be subject to the consent of the United States, and, further, that Japan will address to the United States a duplicate report on the administration of the mandate.

A formal convention embodying these provisions will be drawn up for signature and will be subject to ratification by the Senate.

Naval Agreement Near

British to Make Open Appeal for Submarine Limitation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—While no official announcement of the acceptance of the 5-5 naval ratio by the Government of Japan had been forthcoming last night, the impression generally prevailed here that Tokyo has as good as accepted the basic plan for naval limitation laid down by the American Government.

Admiral Baron Kato, the head of the Japanese delegation, did not see the members of the press on Saturday night and it was indicated he was engaged in business of importance. From

other sources the intimation came that Tokyo had decided to accept the American ratio and the expectation is that an official confirmation will be shortly issued.

Baron Kato had a conference yesterday with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and A. J. Balfour, the head of the British delegation. It is the belief that discussion of the "big three," as they are coming to be called, in conference, related to the naval ratio and was the result of instructions of some kind from Tokyo. Another conference between the chiefs of the three delegations is scheduled for today. If Japan has actually accepted the ratio as is now thought to be the case, it is probable that a full announcement will be made in a plenary session which would be called immediately to ratify the adherence of all three governments to the American proposal.

The impetus given to the Conference by the plenary session on Saturday was felt in the quicker movement of the machinery yesterday. Besides the indication that the 5-5 question would be out of the way in a few days and accord on the matter established, there were two other developments of great importance in connection with the naval questions.

Sub-Committee Reduction

First, it was officially announced that a new sub-committee had been appointed to take up naval matters relating to reduction, but subsidiary to the capital ship ratio, of the three major naval powers.

Second, it was definitely stated on behalf of the British delegation that it would bring the question of the submarine into plenary session of the Conference and would make a vigorous drive for the acceptance of the British viewpoint that the submarine should be completely abolished as an instrument of defensive or offensive warfare.

With regard to the first of these developments, namely the appointment of a new sub-committee to take up the subsidiary naval questions, it was the belief that it would not have been announced at this time if the Conference chiefs did not have assurance that Russia is to be absolutely excluded on account of the fact that Russia is not in a position to take part in the deliberations.

This means that whatever agreements are arrived at will not touch on the status of Japan in Siberia or pass in any way on whatever political or economic claims she has made in those regions since the breakdown of the Russian Government. Masanao Hanihara, one of the Japanese delegates, definitely indicated last night that Siberia would not be touched or covered in the Conference agenda.

The sub-committee will deal with two distinct question, first, the reduction to be carried out as to auxiliary craft, and second, the limitation of the French and Italian navies. It brings up for the first time as an issue in the Conference the question as to whether or not France and Italy are prepared to accept the ratio fixed by the three major powers as to the unit of reduction and undertake to keep their naval armaments at a figure which is in relative proportion to this fixed unit.

Hughes Plan for All

It is officially stated that Great Britain is firmly determined to insist on the acceptance of the Hughes' plan of limitation as applicable to all navies and that any disposition on the part of lesser naval powers to increase their tonnage will be vigorously contested. The official speaking on behalf of the British delegation declared, in fact, that British acceptance of the American plan, while wholeheartedly endorsed, must in the nature of things be provisional and predicated on the following conditions:

(a) The United States is to have the benefit of the engagements of Japan set forth in the mandate, particularly those as follows:

ARTICLE 3

The mandatory shall see that the slave trade is prohibited and that no forced labor is permitted, except for essential public work and services, and then only for adequate remuneration.

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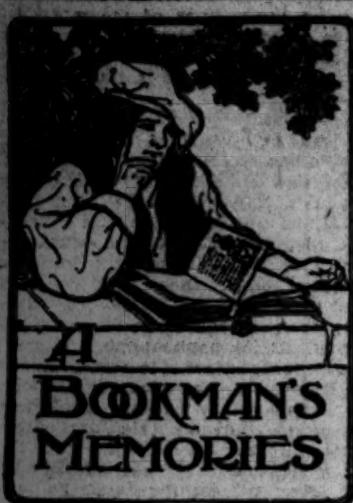
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Stephen Leacock

Everything was arranged for my article on Stephen Leacock, "University Professor and Humorist." All was neatly prepared, and I was "on time." I had planned to begin the article at 10 in the morning. The clock struck 10 as I took up my pen and surveyed the little pile of newspaper cuttings about Leacock—essays, interviews, comments—most of them dealing with his visits to London as lecturer. And there were my own notes: (1) Why is he so popular? (2) Why did the London press give him such an ovation? (3) Recall what you have read of his books. (4) Do you laugh much at his writings? (5) Describe his speech at the Lotos Club, New York. (6) Describe his first lecture in London with the editor of *Punch* in the chair. (Question, was the laughter of the editor of *Punch* genuine?). (7) Briefly sketch his life. (8) Is there on record another case of a Political Economist who was humorous? (9) Have you ever known anybody who laughed aloud at his "Boarding-house Geometry"? (10) Sum him up. Try to be funny yourself.

You perceive that everything was in train. I had even written the first line of my article, "Stephen Leacock has told the world that he would sooner have written 'Alice in Wonderland,' than the whole 'Encyclopedie Britannica.'" I was about to begin the second line, when I started and threw down my pen. "Oh, and ah," I cried, "I've forgotten all about that parcel of books . . ." It was then three minutes past 10.

I hurried to the Unopened Parcels department of my study and dragged out a fat package. It was labeled "Books by Stephen Leacock"; it came into my possession some. Some weeks ago I remarked to a member of the John Lane firm (they publish Leacock's books) that I was about to write upon him, and said that I would like to look at the illustrated edition of "Nonsense Novels." "By all means," replied the John Lane partner, "I'll have a parcel of his books made up for you" (publishers are extraordinarily kind). . . . I had forgotten all about the parcel. Eagerly I cut the string and arranged the books, there were 12 of them, into two symmetrical piles. All except two, which are serious, have gay pictures in color on the jackets by A. H. Fish. Here are the two piles:

Mostly Funny

"Literary Lapses," "Nonsense Novels," "Sunshine Sketches," "Behind the Bayon," "Arcadian Adventures," "Moonbeams from the Larger Lunacy," "Further Foolishness," "Frenzied Fiction," "Winsome Winnie," "The Hohenzollerns in America."

Fairly Serious

"Essays and Literary Studies," "The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice."

It was then 17 minutes past 10.

I am careful to note the time, because, as you may have perhaps guessed, I spent the rest of the day before the fire reading, skimming and remembering those 42 Leacock books.

I read them at intervals until 10 o'clock that night. Please do not pity me. I enjoyed those hours, and although I am aware that this gulping of fun is not the way to treat a humorist, he stood the test remarkably well.

I did not enjoy every page, for a professional humorist cannot help being

professional, and Mr. Leacock is rugged, and boisterous, and determined to get every ounce of fun out of literature and life; but he certainly has the humorous mentality and point of view. Some of the books I had met before, as American hostesses have a pleasant way of leaving a Leacock volume or two in the guest bedroom, hoping thus to insure a cheerful appearance of the guest at breakfast. It was my duty to read these books, and it was also a pleasure. I repeat that thus to gulp a humorist is not the right way to treat him. As I read I tucked pieces of paper between the pages of sections that had moved me to laughter or to admiration of their skill in the production of humor. For Mr. Leacock's humor does not ripple up like Charles Lamb's or Andrew Lang's or W. W. Jacob's: it jumps at you; it hits you; it seems to be saying, "If you don't think this funny—well, don't." I find that I have put pieces of paper between the pages of "My Financial Career," "The Man in Asbestos," "Passionate Paragraphs," "Humor As I See It," "Winsome Winnie." But I have not put pieces of paper in either of the two serious books, not because they are not good, but because when I am on the track of humor I like to keep on the track. The two still more serious books with which he began his literary career I have not read, and probably never shall. They are called, "Elements of Practical Science" and "Baldwin and La Fontaine," in the "Makers of Canada Series."

As preface to "Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town," I find six pages of autobiography, dated 1912, McGill University, which suits my purpose admirably. He was born at Swan-

moor, Hants, England. In 1876 his parents migrated to Canada, his father settling on a farm near Lake Simcoe, in Ontario. Stephen was graduated from the University of Toronto in 1891; he taught school, and in 1899 went to the University of Chicago to study economics and political science. In 1903 he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and now the humorist begins to function. Hear him, "The meaning of this degree is that the recipient of instruction is examined for the last time in his life, and is pronounced completely full. After this no new ideas can be imparted to him." Since that auspicious day he has belonged to the staff of McGill University, first as lecturer in Political Science, and later as head of the department of Economics and Political Science. In this position honored, but quite unknown to the outside world, he would have remained, had he not published (daring man) "Literary Lapses" in 1910, and "Nonsense Novels" in 1911.

Deorous boys and girls a bit bigger and by themselves tried to look very detached and critical and succeeded not at all. We stood up to let a whole family pass, the smallest yellow hair hugging a box of chocolates as big as her doll and almost as precious. Just in front sat a father and mother and a curly-haired girl who was evidently a dancer. The Fokine ballet was what she had come to see, and she said to every one within hearing. She perched herself on all the family overcoats, and her brown head just came over the top of her chair.

Far up in the high balconies they clustered like bees, and not all of them were children by any means. Newspapers fluttered among the programs, and just think of reading a newspaper when the fiddles are tuning up and a huge theater is all agog with expectancy.

There it goes! The great curved



Draws for The Christian Science Monitor

A Great White Way of flowers

curtain sinks into the stage unlike other curtains in the world, and a funny movie starts and lasts long enough to get all the "lates" into their seats, and their coats and hats under them.

The clowns parade, tumble uproariously, and are swept away before the advance of Powers' elephants, who with great care and decorum play at barber shop and baseball and dance sedately with their trainer when a fox trot starts. Then every eye is on them, and hardly a jaw remembers its chew.

Children don't applaud much—they are too full of what's coming to bother about what's gone and won't come back. But they laugh, how they laugh! They squeal, they shriek, high shrieks of delight, or else they laugh flat, contented laughs that go straight over the stage and make the performers feel at home.

One man had a marvelous dog and a most marvelous crow, that helped him to juggle with Indian clubs and caught them every time he threw them up. That crow was a wise bird, and what he didn't know about children and Saturday afternoons wasn't worth much. His master carried him down to the footlights and invited the children to throw little balls for him to catch. A perfect forest of hands asked for the honor, big hands, little hands, and tiny hands, and when at last after many mistakes a ball was thrown nearly straight, the crow caught it with a quick turn of his head as much as to say, Could you do that with your mouth? And all the children agreed that they could hardly have done it with their hands.

The Fokine ballet was a glory of color and design, a mighty landscape with seething colors and rhythmic forms, and every now and then a picture you can't forget. The little dancing girl in front clapped her hands for joy; this was what she had come to see and she was quite sure she was going to do the same some day. Perhaps she was Fokine's pupil already; we never knew, but her eyes shone and she swayed to the music and she was a dancer, heart and toe.

There were intervals when the lights went up, and then the children streamed out into the corridors to meet their friends and run about—they hadn't thought about it while the ballet was going on, but really they had been sitting still much longer than usual!

But they were all back in their seats before the curtain went down, because this was the ice ballet and the ice ballet at the Hippodrome, headed by the great Charlotte herself, is a sight to conjure with.

Began quietly, in front of a huge snow landscape like a Redfield-Schofield-Gardner Symons picture.

More and more marvelous grew the skating. Double turns and treble turns and backward leaps over barrels, and the sighs and "ohs" rose and fell in the darkness like the little winds in the night trees.

Then Charlotte herself appeared,

yellow-haired and gay, and what Charlotte cannot do on skates no one in the audience could imagine.

She must have put off gravitation with her street clothes. She raced and spun like a top, swapt like a circling cyclone and stopped still in her tracks and sailed slowly like a white swan down the street, the spotlights and stood blowing kisses to the children.

You couldn't expect them to sit still

through that, and they didn't, they just stood up and never minded those behind.

When it was done, the orchestra

played us out and we all went home.

Bright eyes and yellow hair, Eton collars and cropped hair, hats and coats

covered them all up. Taxis, trams, and street corners swallowed them and the attendants began to sweep up the paper. Saturday afternoon was over.

NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

At Punahoa Academy—one of Honolulu's oldest and best known schools—is a famous cactus hedge of the night-blooming cereus variety. This remarkable plant has sent its curious stems sprawling in every direction, completely hiding from view the stone-walled walls that surround the campus

which amounted, in many cases, to a shilling a head, at least three days' wages, to be wrung even from the poorest of the community. Such a measure would have aroused protest at all times; but after 30 years of smoldering discontent it was spark enough to kindle a conflagration known to history as the Peasant Revolt of 1831, the only attempt, in England, throughout the Middle Ages, to found a new social order based upon the idea of equality. The revolt began in Essex, with assaults upon the tax collectors, whence the trouble soon spread to Kent, and thence over half

England. How the revolutionaries, at Maidstone, chose Wat Tyler for their leader; how they entered London and, for a few hours, held the destinies of this country in their hands; how the boy King, Richard, in this emergency, showed that he, like his father before him, possessed the "lion-heart"; how boldly he faced the rebels at Smithfield; how Tyler fell, and the revolt with him, "every school-boy knows." The movement had been crushed, for a time; but Tyler's name, and John Ball's pass down the centuries as those of true protagonists of British liberty. Yet of Tyler himself—beyond what little we can learn from those few summer days of 1381—we know nothing at all; not so much as his surname. He was merely one "Walter," by trade tiler of roofs, and a veteran of the French wars, perhaps; a high-wayman possibly, and an imaginative adventurer, such as stirring times call forth. Any of these you may surmise concerning him. We only know that he showed himself, when the moment came, a resolute leader of men, rough and familiar, it seems, in manner but resolute of will, firm of purpose, and surely a soldier born.

Of the other figure, John Ball, we have a picture much more defined. This priest reveals himself the intellectual man of the pair, the wandering visionary and the idealist, that fore-saw, and hungered after, a fairer equality upon earth; and preached that gospel with intense earnestness all over the country, illustrating his arguments with such rough rhyming questions as

When Adam del'd, and Eve span.
Who was then the gentleman?
Both these strange and interesting figures loom large in Mr. Glover's play, which should effect a social, as well as a dramatic purpose, even though it do no more than just remind us again of an almost forgotten but memorable episode in the shaping of our modern world.

AUTUMN ALONG THE SEINE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness," quoted my friend the other evening as we walked across the Tuilleries Gardens. "Yes, it is she, Autumn. You can see her soft and mellow in the sunset."

"I don't see her," I said unpoetically.

"Neither does anyone really," he replied. "Seasons are felt and thought rather than seen. This evening it is Autumn who has softened those crimson, deepened those bars of gold and toned down those washes of straying amber. She has sent the white mists crawling round the Eiffel Tower and strewn her purples over the far distances. She has put that tear of meditation into the western sky, that call to step westward which Wordsworth felt. You remember the line?

Yet who would stop, or fear to advance, Though home or shelter he had none, With such a sky to lead him on?

"Let us cross the Pont du Carrousel on the left-hand side."

We walked slowly across the bridge in silence. The Seine was silver-gray, troubled only by the uncertain evening lights and the long shadows from the quay-side trees.

Above the Pont des Arts there was a light haze so that the Ile de la Cite rose with all the gray uncertainty of a castle of old romance hovering betwixt the earth and sky and held loosely by a chain of lights. These were really the lamps of the Pont Neuf, great yellow splashes on the canvas of night. On the left bank the houses rose like great gray shadows, deep with romance; and one felt that Paris was a great fairy city in which Du Maurier's quaint characters, Dickens', Thackeray's, Balzac's and the whole host of these sweet imaginary people were loitering in the corners or strolling along its rambling side.

But worse was to follow. The supply of labor had become quite inadequate to the country's need. Unwillingly, therefore, the landlords were compelled everywhere to raise wages, whether to plowman or carpenter; and the aid of King and Parliament was sought, and found, not where it was most needed, among the serfs, or villeins, as many of them still were, but on behalf of the owners and employers themselves. The Statute of Laborers, of Edward III, forbade any increase whatever in wages, and the common people began to understand that the governing classes, unless compelled, did not mean to enfranchise them from the conditions which at that very time William Langland was describing so vividly in "Piers Plowman." He wrote of the peasant:

His coat of the cloth that is named for its coarseness.

His hood full of holes, with his hair sticking through them;

His clumsy, knobbed shoes covered over so thickly;

Though his toes started out as he trod on the ground.

Nor were the country's political troubles, at this time, less serious than were its social discontents. The interminable French wars had drained the British Treasury dry. Three months' arrears of pay were owing to the garrisons of Calais, Cherbourg and Brest; and the soldiers of Buckingham's army were likewise clamoring for their wages. Parliament, therefore, decided to impose a poll tax,

streets. And one imagined Souvestre at some sixth-floor window sweetening all with his benevolent philosophy.

We had crossed the Quai Voltaire and were edging along the narrow pavement of the Rue des Saints-Pères. My friend broke the silence.

"How warm-hearted Autumn is," he said. "She has lighted the street lamps early, and the shop windows are full of brightness and friendliness.

The second-hand dealers, for instance, look how cheerful and friendly their furniture and knick-knacks have become. Whole worlds can be found in second-hand shops: to look at them is to travel. The statuettes are standing in twos and threes, telling one another the great things that are happening in their little lives. Regardless of history, six Napoleons are admiring one another on a tray, and Beethoven is looking passionately at a banjo. Pascal's "Pensees" and Voltaire's romances are side by side.

Look at them. China, medals, bronzes, charms, ivory, swords, candlesticks, shepherdesses, and a hundred other little things—they are all homeless little people meeting under the kindly auspices of an Autumn evening and are a little closer together on account of it.

It is Autumn who has put warmth and that touch of pageantry into it all."

"But is it Autumn, or is it you, now?" I asked. We seem a long way from your quotation in the Tuilleries."

"You have not the fine perception of the poet," he replied. "Autumn is not a season or a myth. It is a thought of rich maturity, of mellow wisdom, of kindness, of the unceasing interest and richness of things.

It leads us, as the western sky does at times, to deeper conclusions and adds color to our mentality which, in the ceaseless sun of our busy days, may have become a little faded. Each of us is his own autumn."

And we thought about it till we got to the corner of the Rue de Seine, where the narrow streets creep even more closely together in the evening. In and out of the shops people were strolling, gayly carrying yards of bread, bags of vegetables, and a hundred and one other things. The streets rang with their voices, the cobbles roared with good humor as the carts rattled over them, and silent cyclists with Chinese lanterns in their mouths dodged like gnomes down the awkward turnings. My friend stopped suddenly as a great green bus drove round the corner.

"My fairy bus," he cried.

I tried hard to understand him but he continued regardlessly. "Yes, it goes to 'Les Gobelins'—'The Gobelins,' a little English boy called it, and since then for me that bus has a route which leads out far and away beyond the Porte d'Orleans, westward to where all my fancies wander."

I felt I must rise to the same heights. "And oysters?" I said, pointing to the baskets piled up outside a cafe. "Where do they lead you?"

"I think of you at once," he replied with that astonishing impertinence of his. "You see, you are interested in things. You think of oysters; I like Mr. Polly, find things undreamed of in sunsets."

"And in secondhand shops and busses," I added slyly.

THE CAMEL HERD OF SAN RUSSORE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the many who have traveled in Italy, and even among its own people, there are probably not a few to whom the idea of camels in relation to the country would come as a surprise, and who would learn with astonishment that a colony of these animals lives and labors there as naturally as do mules or oxen. This herd, now naturalized upon the royal domain of San Rossore, near Pisa, dates back to 1662, when the first camels were introduced into Tuscany by the Medicean Grand Duke Ferdinand II.

The following year, 1663, others were sent home by General Arighetti, who had taken them from the Turks in battle near Vienna.

We can imagine with what excitement and interest these first specimens would be received, for a record of a like event has come down to us through the simple chronicle of one de Rossi on the arrival in 1488 of a giraffe "which was seven braccia high, led by two Turks" and sent as a present to Lorenzo de' Medici by the Sultan of Babylon. So great was the curiosity awakened, that even the nuns in their convents were stirred, and the creatures had to be sent around to the religious houses for inspection.

"It ate everything," wrote de Rossi, "poking its head into every peasant's basket, and would take an apple from a child's hand, so gentle is it."

After that first importation of camels, others appeared in 1700, and more in 1738; but it was not until the time of the Grand Duke Francis II of Tuscany that systematic attention was given to the herd, and that they were established at San Rossore. There they prospered, so that by 1785 there were already 134, while four years later they had increased to 186. From that time on the herds have flourished, although all attempts to acclimate them in other parts of Italy, or even of Tuscany, have failed.

At the present time the herd is a good deal diminished, numbering, according to the figures supplied by the Director of Royal Estates, only 49. The Pisan camels are of the dromedary type, with only one hump, and are used on the estates for transporting pine cones and faggots; and they add a picturesque and exotic touch to the level landscape and the green glades of the pine woods as they pass along,

END OF SUBMARINES NOT YET FEASIBLE

Complete Abolition, Says British Admiral, Is an Impossible Program Unless Every Single Nation of the World Agrees

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—By the four-power agreement regarding the Pacific just concluded between the United States, Japan, Great Britain and France, both the United States and Japan have secured strategic advantages which should go a long way to allay the unfounded fears that each holds in regard to the other. This is comment made by Vice-Admiral G. A. Ballard, former director of naval operations and author of "The Influence of the Sea on the Political History of Japan," in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Amplifying this statement Admiral Ballard, whose recent work he states, is being utilized in connection with the Conference at Washington, said that according to one article of the treaty by which all the high contracting powers bound themselves to respect their rights in the insular possessions of the Pacific, Japan had apparently secured domestic inviolability for her own territory inasmuch as similar possessions surely included Japan, which is wholly composed of islands.

Such a guarantee which seemed to have been given to Japan by the vague wording of this article was, however, unnecessary, for just as it was one of most absurd notions prevailing in the popular mind of America that Japan could attack her, so it was equally absurd to suppose that Japan could be attacked under present naval conditions.

Japan's Safety Secured

The war had proved that a two-to-one superiority at sea was necessary for victory even in narrow waters such as the North Sea, where a ship, disabled in battle, could limp home in a few hours' steam. In the Pacific a three-to-one superiority was essential to allow for ships being absent, refitting and repairing, and for the certain losses that the long distances would entail among injured ships.

From these considerations it was apparent that although Japan would withdraw her demand for a 70 per cent proportion as compared with Great Britain and the United States, her safety was adequately secured by the proportion of 60 per cent. This was the second outstanding advantage that had been secured to Japan by her delegates at the Washington Conference.

It would have been a graceful act on the part of the Conference, according to Admiral Ballard, to have bowed to the Japanese eagerness to retain their new battleship, the *Mitsu*, for the difference of 10 per cent in the proportion allotted to Japan would not have upset the plan proposed by Charles E. Hughes, and it would have robbed Japanese militarists of their great argument that other powers were trying to clip Japan's wings. Japan appeared ready, however, to acquiesce in the 10-6 standard so all was well.

Turning to the United States, Admiral Ballard said that America had gone a long way to secure the safety of the Philippine Islands. Throughout the British Navy, he claimed, the opinion was held that the Philippines were completely vulnerable and this was realized also in the United States Navy.

Philippines' Vulnerability

Not a big gun could be changed there, not a ship repaired and not enough oil for the use of even one battleship stored there in time of war, for the islands were outside the ring fence that rendered all other possessions secure. Now a diplomatic agreement had done what naval force could not do, and American apprehensions regarding the Philippines had been stilled.

There still remained the outstanding question of China—the big problem of the future in the Pacific. Much remained to be done despite what had been accomplished, and the task was not made easier by doubt as to what constituted Chinese territory, what constituted the Chinese race and how many the Chinese delegation in Washington really represented.

Admiral Ballard, who has spent many years in China, has received evidence from Hong Kong that the Chinese of Southern China—the Canton area—have little in common with the north and its delegation, even in face of the necessity of presenting a common front at this important conference, and he could see little hope for unity in that country of 500,000,000 people.

The Admiral had something to say in regard to submarines, which are still under discussion at Washington. He is in favor either of complete abolition or of limitation of the total tonnage possessed by each nation. The former, he said, would necessitate a complete world-wide agreement, and even then it would be extremely

difficult to insure that any power wishing to steal a march on its neighbor did not do so.

The abolition of submarines was an impossible program while even one nation, for example, Russia, remained outside the agreement. Failing complete abolition, he did not advocate limiting the size of submarines but limiting the total tonnage, and leaving each nation to design its own undersea craft according to its necessities.

Settlement Really Desired

One country, he pointed out, might have very little overseas trade and would only require small vessels for coast defense work. Another might require its submarines to go further afield, and they would therefore have to be larger. The Conference has done remarkably well, in the Admiral's opinion, and it has arrived at its decisions at a surprisingly rapid pace, all the more astonishing when the experience of Versailles is remembered.

It is due, he thinks, to the fact that the nations represented really desired a settlement, and to the high tone, rising above all petty considerations, on which it was launched.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, the most satisfactory thing is that a great source of friction between the United States and itself has been removed in the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, while at the same time the alliance has been replaced by something even more satisfactory to Great Britain and Japan.

Japan has been spared the humiliation of seeing the alliance, which has preserved the peace of the Far East, thrown overboard, but has entered into a more complete arrangement which will all the more safeguard her just interests.

At the same time Great Britain preserves her influence with Japan and is spared the onerous task of preserving Australia for the white man by less pleasant means than friendly intimations to all.

France Happy Over Treaty

PARIS, France (Sunday)—"We are happy to see France among the signers of the treaty read yesterday at Washington," says the "Temps" today in an editorial regarding the four-power treaty on Far Eastern questions. This newspaper's comment sounds the keynote of the expressions of the entire French press. "Thanks to this treaty," the "Temps" continues, France has the assurance of being consulted if any great international problem arises concerning the Pacific. Never since the summer of 1918, when American soldiers landed on French soil, has the prestige of the United States been so great. President Harding and Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, have a right to repeat what Mr. Vivian said yesterday at Washington, "This Conference has fully succeeded."

Armenian Aid Proposed

Resolution in Congress to Help Form Independent State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A resolution directing President Harding to take up with Great Britain, France and Italy the question of calling a conference for the purpose of considering methods by which the Armenians may be given an opportunity to establish themselves as a nation was introduced in the House yesterday by John Jacob Rogers (R.), Representative from Massachusetts.

It also directs the President "to express to the de facto government at Angora the moral protest of the United States against the persecution of the Armenians and other Christian peoples."

The arguments for participating in a conference to consider methods of helping the Armenian people, are in a very different class from the arguments for participating in conferences that may deal with the general Near East settlements," said Mr. Rogers. "In behalf of participating in these conferences it may be said that our interests are so far involved in the settlements that we find occasion to protest against a particular settlement as we did both under the Wilson and under the Harding administrations with regard to the Mesopotamian and other arrangements, then the proper procedure is for the United States to make its point of view known before the decisions are reached.

We should not insist on our 'splendid isolation' during the discussions if we are going to abandon our isolation after the discussions have crystallized into signed agreements. If our voice can have an effect after the decisions by the other powers have been arrived at, it would be more courteous, less provocative of ill-feeling and more effective to let our voice be heard in the conferences which lead up to the agreements."

STRIKE LEADERS' STATEMENT
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Full responsibility for the milk wagon drivers' strike begun six weeks ago, has been assumed by George W. Briggs, strike leader and a national officer of the union. He says that neither the general executive board nor the International Union of Milk Wagon Drivers, Chauffeurs and Helpers had endorsed the strike, nor were they parties to it.

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LIBERALS IN CANADA MAY STAND ALONE

Though New Government Will Be About Equally Balanced by Total Opposition No Open Coalition May Be Needed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—With the Yukon still in doubt the standing of the three parties following the federal general election is as follows:

Liberals	117
Progressives	65
Conservatives	50
Independents	2
In doubt	1

Total 285

It is thus apparent that in the next Parliament the Liberals, who, under the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, will form a government, will be about equally balanced in numbers by the combined opposition. No doubt, however, is expressed regarding the ability of the new government to carry on. As indicative of the situation, The Manitoba Free Press, which during the election gave undivided support to the Progressives, editorially, that the latter group may be counted upon to give the new government "sympathetic support" upon measures which show a desire on the part of Mr. King to carry out his pre-election program.

On the railway and tariff issues Mr. King and the Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressive Party, are practically agreed, and these are the problems upon which any serious split that might occur would be calculated to take place.

It is not, however, believed here that the new Premier-elect, in the formation of his cabinet, will seek open coalition with the Progressives through the inclusion of any of them in his ministry. It is a matter of general knowledge that Mr. King during the campaign sought the alliance of the Farmer group in the common object of defeating the government. His overtures, however, were rejected, and each party fought its own separate fight. Mr. King himself was opposed in North York by S. R. E. W. Burnaby, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, who refused to retire from the field, but who on election day was at the bottom of the poll.

Whatever cooperation comes about later will depend upon the legislation which the new government submits.

In the formation of his cabinet Mr. King is suffering from a poverty of riches so far as the east, especially Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, is concerned. In Ontario he has also much good material. In the west, however, he has but a small choice, having had but three men elected in the Prairie Provinces.

A feature of the election was the terrific majorities piled up for the victorious Liberals in Quebec Province. No less than 19 government candidates there lost their their deposits, having failed to secure one-third of the vote of the voter.

Defeated and undefeated ministers are gathering at Ottawa for final council meetings prior to the formal resignation of the government.

EXPORTS BACK AT PREWAR LEVELS

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WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—American exports during the past 12 months have decreased in value \$3,316,483,175; imports have decreased by \$2,740,353,528, as shown in figures on the total foreign trade of the United States for the past year, published by the Department of Commerce yesterday. Indications that the bottom is not yet reached are found in the trade statistics for November, when foreign trade reached its lowest volume for any month since the war, with a value of \$221,300,000 for imports and \$295,000,000 for exports.

The export trade of the United States has been declining steadily and sharply since January of the present year, in which month commodities valued at \$654,271,423 were exported. In the next month they dropped to \$486,454,090, and until November, when it dropped to \$295,500,000. The monthly average was around the \$300,000,000 mark.

For the 11 months ended November, 1921, exports were valued at \$4,191,246,358, and imports at \$2,272,270,209. As pointed out by Commerce officials yesterday the only hopeful thing about the situation is that exports are now back to pre-war levels and it is probable that some degree of comparative stability may be looked for.

It has been repeatedly emphasized by those closely connected with mat-

ters of world trade and economics, that the completely disorganized and unsettled condition of foreign exchange, as well as the internal financial weakness of some European countries, must be built up unless American foreign trade is to be seriously impaired. Officials have seen in European finance, with its evil of currency depreciation, price inflation, and so forth, a growing danger to American trade. Their predictions as to, it has been pointed out, borne out by the statistics made public yesterday. While part of the decrease may be ascribed to the general deflation process, it is evident that there has been a serious decline in volume as well as value.

HOUSE LEADERS DEFEND POSITION

Mr. Mondell, Acting as Spokesman, Resents Attitude of Administration Toward Independence as Stated by Mr. Weeks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An open breach threatens between the progressive element of the Republican Party in Congress and the Administration. Whether the gap will be bridged or whether it is to be widened during the coming months of this session depends largely upon the attitude which President Harding and members of his Cabinet will assume in their pre-election program.

On the railway and tariff issues Mr. King and the Hon. T. A. Crerar, leader of the Progressive Party, are practically agreed, and these are the problems upon which any serious split that might occur would be calculated to take place.

It is not, however, believed here that the new Premier-elect, in the formation of his cabinet, will seek open coalition with the Progressives through the inclusion of any of them in his ministry. It is a matter of general knowledge that Mr. King during the campaign sought the alliance of the Farmer group in the common object of defeating the government. His overtures, however, were rejected, and each party fought its own separate fight. Mr. King himself was opposed in North York by S. R. E. W. Burnaby, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, who refused to retire from the field, but who on election day was at the bottom of the poll.

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COMMERCE REPORT TELLS OF GROWTH

Herbert Hoover's Report for Year Records Economics and Benefits for Federal Department—Travel Allowance, Buildings

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Saying in expenditure of the federal

Department of Commerce and reorganization of its bureaus on industry and trade, in the interest of better service, are recorded in detail by Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, in his departmental report covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921.

Although the year's saving of the available appropriations

is estimated at \$4,000,000, the scope of

the department has increased so that

the demands for information have

reached 500,000 per annum.

It is urgently recommended that the Department of Commerce be given more

commodious quarters, preferably in a

government-owned building.

Present travel allowances are also said to be

inadequate. Regarding the future work

of the department the Secretary says

in his foreword to the President:

The establishment of a real Department

of Commerce, effective in service to

the producers, manufacturers and

LOAN SOLUTION IN HELPING DEBTORS

Mr. Vanderlip Explains Why Plan to Use Interest in Industries of the European Nations Would Obviate Cancellation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Frank A. Vanderlip's plan for converting allied debt payments to the United States into revolving funds for the rehabilitation of Europe has brought upon him a great number of questions, including those asked by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. Mr. Vanderlip finds that the number of questions leaves no doubt that people are deeply interested in our discussions of the world economic problem.

Replying to the questions, Mr. Vanderlip says:

"The plan, briefly, suggested that the payment to us by the Allies of the interest, and gradually the principal, of what they owe would probably be an impossible drain upon their resources, but so far as they did pay it would disorganize our industrial affairs, because payment would have to be made in goods. To avoid the danger of ruining our debtors and harming ourselves, it was suggested that for a time the interest payments be devoted to the rehabilitation of Europe, expended under our direction. There would be no relation between the source of the payment and the place of expenditure. Much of the expenditure would be in the form of revolving credits, and would result in replacing allied obligations with obligations of other governments, but with the further specific security of the railway, grain warehouse, hydroelectric plant, or other work that had been undertaken."

Kinds of Payment

"The most frequent question is: If the Allies are unable to pay us interest on the debt, how would it be possible for them to put cash in our hands?"

"Let us take the situation in Italy. Italy is one of the richest countries in Europe in its effective labor supply and one of the poorest in native raw material. There is now much unemployment. The official figures of unemployment when I was in Italy were 450,000, and it has been increasing. Italy is doing better than almost any other European country in balancing its budget. It is not only laying taxes, but is collecting them. It has actually reduced its note circulation more than 1,500,000,000 lire. The weakness of the Italian situation lies in the necessity for imports and the inability to export. For the first five months this year Italian imports were in excess of 6,500,000,000 lire, while exports were 2,677,000,000 lire, leaving excess of imports 3,843,000,000 lire."

"If Italy were to pay us here in America, the deficit in her foreign trade balance would be increased by the amount she paid us. That is obviously impossible. But if we were to undertake the development of hydroelectric power in Italy, she could readily furnish all the labor, and a considerable amount of the industrial manufacturers needed. She could domestically raise the credit for this.

Food Situation

"The food situation in Europe could be immensely improved if modern systems of grain elevators were established in the agricultural districts of eastern Europe. All the labor necessary could be easily supplied in each of the countries where elevators were constructed. The cost of that labor might be met by English payments, but the payment would not have to be made in foreign exchange. The moment that these non-manufacturing nations could obtain any credit in England, they would spend it for English manufactured goods. England has 2,000,000 idle men, and as many more working on short time. The English payment would be made, not in cash or foreign exchange, but in goods that eastern Europe is hungry for, while English mills are standing idle."

"The necessary timber might in part come from Poland. Poland owes us a considerable amount, but has such an adverse balance of trade that she cannot pay outside debts in foreign currency values. She has almost unlimited forest products, and plenty of labor to convert those into lumber. This program would stimulate her exports, giving her an outlet for something she can produce, instead of leaving her lumber in its stagnant position. Poland could easily export lumber to Rumania, but cannot export lumber to the United States. Under such an arrangement, the debt due us from Poland, which she cannot pay, would be converted into a debt due us from Rumania, for which there would be the added security of the system of grain elevators which we would construct. While that arrangement would be beneficial to us, it would be of enormous benefit both to Rumania and to all food-consuming Europe."

"There are regions in Europe where the building of railroads would be followed by as rapid economic development as followed the construction of some of the railroads in our great west. The food supply would be increased, and the buying capacity of great masses of eastern European peasants would soon make itself felt in all the industrial nations of western Europe. If we undertook the construction of well-located lines, the

direct labor would be found locally. Rails, rolling stock and locomotives could be built in England and France by men now idle. Such exports from England and France would not upset our domestic situation, but would quickly put hope and new vigor into the European situation, and would be followed by new demands in England and France for the products of factories and mills; there would be reactions on every side that would be advantageous, and we would have obtained for the interest claims that cannot be directly liquidated in payment to us, fresh obligations from eastern European nations, plus liens upon railroads we constructed."

"There would undoubtedly develop creative programs which we might undertake both in England and France. There are great water power developments ready to be undertaken in France, but at present further loans for the purpose cannot be made. It would nevertheless be possible for France to make payments to us of funds that were to be directly expended within her own boundaries. The productive capacity of France could be increased, her fuel situation could be improved, and the character of her obligation greatly benefited."

British Quandary

"England desires to construct a series of great central electric power stations. She has all the means of doing that within herself, but has not the economic courage to start on such a great enterprise in the face of a situation where we might demand from her hundreds of millions of dollars a year, if our claims were to be realized in payments made in the United States."

"She could readily undertake such construction if for the time being she did not have to export goods into our market to meet our claim. She would employ her idle, put fresh courage into her industrial and economical situation by doing this, and we would have in addition to the obligation we now have the further security of the great power plants which were created."

"There is nothing really novel about such a program; the only novelty lies in the application to national obligations of those principles which a wise creditor would apply to a temporarily disabled debtor. Help put the debtor on his feet. Give him a start toward increasing his earning capacity, and the prospect of ultimate debt liquidation is improved. That sort of thing is done every day as between individual debtor and creditor. The difficulty seems to lie in thinking of the subject in international terms."

Americans Equal to Task

"Some amazingly good work has been done in Europe by Americans in the days since the armistice. They have shown such a sense of fairness, such a grasp of method, such an ability to organize the forces there into self-helpfulness, that I know that we could successfully undertake such a program as I have outlined, if we could put some of our best men at the job. The man who fears that we cannot trust the character, good sense and ability of Americans to undertake a work of this kind, has less faith in his fellow countrymen than I have. I believe that we can."

"The great task would only evolve gradually. At best we can only get a portion of this interest paid at once. We would only have to plan expenditure as rapidly as income developed. I feel profoundly certain that sensibly to start on the program would result in rapidly developing the ability of our debtors to pay. With such a program wisely carried out they could in time discharge their full obligations to us. Some part I would certainly expend with no obligation for its direct return. We are talking now about remitting the debt, about scaling it, or about cutting down the interest for a period to a nominal rate. All that means giving up something. If we are willing to do that, why should we not give it up with the same generosity, but with much greater wisdom, by insisting that the full amount be devoted to the rehabilitation of the economic life of Europe, and toward invigorating its social welfare?"

"Even if we get no direct return from some of the earlier interest payments, the indirect return would be greater than a direct return, for it would give the impetus, the confidence, the start toward self-helpfulness that Europe must have if the gravest dangers are to be avoided."

SAN MIGUEL BRIDGE OPENS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SANTA BARBARA, California—A barbecue, a parade, a program and a dance celebrated the throwing open to the public of the fine new concrete San Miguel bridge, at the town of San Luis Obispo, recently. The bridge is 835 feet long and 18 feet wide in the driveway, with a 400-foot fill on the San Miguel side of the river. Bonds to the amount of \$115,000 were voted to erect this bridge, which serves a large territory, including Parkfield, Stone Cañon and other important sections. Architecturally, it is one of the finest bridges in the State.

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UTILITIES SEEKING A SERVICE CHARGE

Experience of Meriden, Connecticut, Involves Fundamentals in Question of Relationship of the Company and Consumers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—In the light of petitions filed by gas and electric light companies with several state public utilities commissions for the right to levy a "service charge," the experience in Meriden, Connecticut, and the fundamentals laid down by the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, are regarded as significant by those in touch with the movement. Although the amount of the proposed charge has varied from 40 cents to \$1, practically all of the suggested levies have taken the form of a monthly charge on consumers' bills regardless of commodity consumption.

"It is true as claimed by the company," Mr. Higgins asserted, "that the large consumer is the profitable customer and makes possible a lower rate for the small consumer, but the advantage of a ready-to-serve service is more important and worth more to the large consumer. It needs that judicious balancing that would require a thorough study of all conditions. But, considering all the advantages claimed in the existence and retention of the large customer and the profits derived from the sale of gas in large quantities for industrial and factory uses, we must not lose sight of the fact that three-fourths of the consumers represent the major portion of the population, for whose benefit, even more than for manufacturing purposes, the utility exists."

Mr. Higgins cited several cases where the public utility commissions in other states had contended that a public utility is not entitled to higher rates if it has surplus funds and reserves, at the mere showing of increased costs of operations due to war conditions; that sums taken from operating revenues and paid out as dividends or put into property in prosperous years should first be used in meeting charges of an emergency period of high costs before demand is made for higher rates. He also stated that there is a tendency to grant a service charge to the gas companies in several states to be considered as an element in fixing the rate of charge and to be considered as the fixed minimum charge in other classes of utilities. But the rate should be low enough to offset such a charge, and not be considered as an additional rate.

Right to Surplus

"A 'utility,' said the Public Utilities Commission, finding the Meriden company to be in excellent financial condition, 'is to be commanded for maintaining a substantial depreciation reserve fund and accumulating a reasonable surplus, but there are limits to which these items should be augmented. Patrons should not be required to pay high rates for the purpose of accumulating and maintaining a surplus beyond the reasonable requirements of the company.' The corporation entered the plea of higher coal, oil and freight charges, and examination of the accountant for the company brought out that the estimates for depreciation were figured on a very much higher basis than is usual and on a percentage of the amount of gas manufactured. It was also brought out that the company had paid for 10 years its 8 per cent dividend on its \$500,000 of capital stock and \$55,000 in extra dividends. Other figures showed the existence of an adequate reserve.

Light Ahead for AMERICAN FARMER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture to the President, just made public here, sounded a note of optimism over the future outlook of American agriculture, in spite of the present serious plight of the farmers of the country.

In analyzing the present situation, the Secretary declared the troubles of the farmer due in great measure to world-wide conditions which are the inevitable aftermath of the world war.

High freight rates, big crops produced in the face of high costs, unemployment in the other industries of the country, with the attendant lessening in buying, and the lack of a foreign market are given as the more immediate causes for the conditions facing the public as to the stockholder.

"It would be an unjust and unfair rate-making policy to permit stockholders of a utility company during prosperous years to receive extra dividends over and above a fair return on the value of the property, and require patrons during the lean years to pay increased rates in order to maintain a fair standard return. If a utility company during a long term of prosperous years has been able from excess earnings to set aside a substantial depreciation reserve fund and to accumulate a large surplus account, a considerable portion of which is represented not alone by book entries but by actual cash investments, it should not, when an emergency arises, disregard such accounts and expect its patrons to meet the emergency and bear all the immediate burdens of maintaining the company at its previous standard."

"We cannot accept the theory that surplus accumulations from operating revenues has no bearing on the question of rates, and that patrons have no interest in the surplus earnings. If the stockholders can declare extra dividends from surplus earnings, they can call upon such surplus to meet a deficiency in current operating revenues required to pay a standard or required dividend.

Analysis Required

"The positive establishment by this commission of a reasonable service

charge equitably apportioned among the different classes of consumers would require a careful study of local conditions pertaining to the different classifications of consumers, and an analysis of facts. Based upon the foregoing, the commission is of the opinion and finds that the present rates of the respondent company, including the service charge, are unreasonable as permanent rates."

Discussing the fairness of a flat charge for service, Richard T. Higgins, chairman of the Connecticut Public Utilities Commission, described it as a matter of nice adjustment between the value of the large consumer to the business, and the fact that the small consumer, comprising 75 per cent of the total number of customers, forms the community for whose accommodation the franchise of the company was granted.

"It is true as claimed by the company," Mr. Higgins asserted, "that the large consumer is the profitable customer and makes possible a lower rate for the small consumer, but the advantage of a ready-to-serve service is more important and worth more to the large consumer. It needs that judicious balancing that would require a thorough study of all conditions. But, considering all the advantages claimed in the existence and retention of the large customer and the profits derived from the sale of gas in large quantities for industrial and factory uses, we must not lose sight of the fact that three-fourths of the consumers represent the major portion of the population, for whose benefit, even more than for manufacturing purposes, the utility exists."

The proponents of a blanket law which even seems to jeopardize the interests of working women are morally obligated either to safeguard these women's interests, or at least to declare openly whether they are friend or foe to the laws in question, is the position taken by the representative of the National Women's Trade Union League, Miss Ethel M. Smith, yesterday asked Miss Alice Paul to call together the executives of the National Women's Party for the purpose of making such a declaration on this point officially.

"On the basis of legal advice from attorneys who have made a study of the special fields of constitutional and industrial law, our legislative committee and executives believe that the so-called 'equal rights' blanket amendment proposed by the National Women's Party to the federal Constitution would seriously interfere with existing laws which women have worked for years to secure. We believe, in the light of experience with the federal Constitution as it stands, that the language of your proposed amendment, if embodied in the Constitution, including the terms 'civil or legal disabilities and inequalities on account of sex or on account of marriage unless applying alike to both sexes,' would be subject to such varying opinions by the state courts that laws protecting wage-earning women, including wage-earning mothers, would have to become once more the subject of law suits and eventful decision of the United States Supreme Court as to their constitutionality.

At the very least, we believe that your proposed amendment, by throwing these laws into the courts, would involve years of lawsuits and delay before the question would be settled. These views were presented in a conference attended by you and other members of your executive board last Sunday night at the Continental Hall in this city. We cited well-known legal authority for these views. You replied, also citing legal authority, that you do not believe these laws would eventually be invalidated, but you admitted that your amendment

PLAN OF WOMEN'S PARTY IS OPPOSED

Women's Trade Union League, Representing Workers, Differ With Leaders as to Proposed "Equal Rights" Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Organized working women are opposed to the blanket "equal rights" amendment to the federal Constitution for which the National Women's Party is carrying on an active campaign.

Declaring that the "known opposition to women's social and industrial laws on the part of members of the executive board of the National Women's Party makes it fair to working women of the United States for the party itself to tell whether it stands for or against such laws," since it is proposing a blanket constitutional amendment which might affect them.

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would undoubtedly occasion lawsuits to determine this question.

The fact that prominent lawyers have thus been cited on both sides of the question of constitutionality, seems to us in itself conclusive indication that the lower courts would differ and the matter thus be carried to the Supreme Court, after long delay and interference."

MR. DENBY SUBMITS NAVAL PROGRAM

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

—The annual report of Secretary of the Navy Denby is without recommendations to the future naval policy as proposed by the Secretary of State Hughes at the Armament Conference.

Declaring that the "known opposition to women's social and industrial laws on the part of members of the executive board of the National Women's Party makes it fair to working women of the United States for the party itself to tell whether it stands for or against such laws," since it is proposing a blanket constitutional amendment which might affect them.

The executive secretary of the Women's Trade Union League, Miss Ethel M. Smith, yesterday asked Miss Alice Paul to call together the executives of the National Women's Party for the purpose of making such a declaration on this point officially.

The proponents of a blanket law which even seems to jeopardize the interests of working women are morally obligated either to safeguard these women's interests, or at least to declare openly whether they are friend or foe to the laws in question, is the position taken by the representative of the National Women's Trade Union League, Miss Ethel M. Smith, yesterday asked Miss Alice Paul to call together the executives of the National Women's Party for the purpose of making such a declaration on this point officially.

"On the basis of legal advice from attorneys who have made a study of the special fields of constitutional and industrial law, our legislative committee and executives believe that the so-called 'equal rights' blanket amendment proposed by the National Women's Party to the federal Constitution would seriously interfere with existing laws which women have worked for years to secure. We believe, in the light of experience with the federal Constitution as it stands, that the language of your proposed amendment, if embodied in the Constitution, including the terms 'civil or legal disabilities and inequalities on account of sex or on account of marriage unless applying alike to both sexes,' would be subject to such varying opinions by the state courts that laws protecting wage-earning women, including wage-earning mothers, would have to become once more the subject of law suits and eventful decision of the United States Supreme Court as to their constitutionality.

At the very least, we believe that your proposed amendment, by throwing these laws into the courts, would involve years of lawsuits and delay before the question would be settled. These views were presented in a conference attended by you and other members of your executive board last Sunday night at the Continental Hall in this city. We cited well-known legal authority for these views. You replied, also citing legal authority, that you do not believe these laws would eventually be invalidated, but you admitted that your amendment

SECURITIES CODE AMENDMENT ASKED

Special for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Carrying forward its aim for public protection through the State "blue sky" laws, the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission makes 11 recommendations for amendment to the regulations as they now stand. Inasmuch as the code regulating the sale of securities in the Commonwealth is really in process of development, the proposals are not unexpected, and it is felt that they incorporate the fundamental aim of the legislation and tend to considerably strengthen the code.

Under the proposals, authority would be given the Department of Public Utilities to revoke securities which it is at the present time authorized to add to the list of exempted securities. Permission would be given to forbid the sale of any security between the time of filing notice of intention to sell and the submitting of any statement required by the department. The constant and exaggerated criticism of the naval administration renders the execution of our mission more difficult, and I hope we shall be free from this particular handicap

POSITION OF THE DOMINION LEADERS

W. M. Massey Says the British Premier Alone May Approach the Sovereign on Matters Pertaining to the Dominions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand is represented on the British delegation at the Washington Conference by Sir John Salmon, a judge of the Supreme Court and a recognized authority on constitutional law. The appointment is regarded here as having some special significance.

The prime ministers of the British Empire have been busy during the last year or two making constitutional precedents and readjusting the relations between the different dominions and the mother country. Many people have been asking just how far the ministers have gone and have been hinting that the improvement of the status of the dominions is not without its danger to the unity of the Empire.

Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, who took a prominent part in the discussion of the matter at the last imperial conference, insists that the bonds of empire, "light as air and stronger than iron," have not been weakened in the very least. But he believes that the time has come for a pause in the process of constitutional development, and his selection of a lawyer, who is a master of constitutional law, to speak for New Zealand in Washington is a guarantee that established rules will not be disturbed by the Dominion representative on the Empire delegation.

Definition of Dominion Status

When Mr. Massey was addressing the New Zealand Parliament regarding the work of the recent imperial conference, he set himself to define the status of a British Dominion more exactly than is often attempted. New Zealand's Prime Minister is not a lawyer; he is a farmer by occupation, and he does not use the precise language of the lawyer. But his interpretation of the position is of general interest.

"When the prime ministers of the Empire met in London for the Imperial Conference of 1921," he said, "there were in circulation some extraordinary ideas of the difficulties that had been created because the prime ministers of the self-governing dominions signed the Covenant of the League of Nations. It was being suggested at that time that the dominions had become independent. The point that was overlooked was that the peoples of all the dominions were the subjects of the King and citizens of the Empire. Whatever changes might have taken place in the constitutional status of the dominions, the territories were still part of the Empire and the people were the subjects of the King. Those conditions remain firmly established. When the King goes to war, on the advice of his ministers, every one of his subjects becomes automatically engaged in the war."

That was the position under constitutional law, declared Mr. Massey, and there was no getting away from it. It was quite true that a section of a community might refuse to go to war, might say that it would not risk itself in war for King, country or anything else. People who did that could earn the contempt of their fellow citizens, but they would not alter the essential fact that they were at war and that the Empire's enemy was their enemy. Did anyone imagine that if a state of the Empire declared itself to be standing out of a war in which the Empire was engaged, the enemy would take any notice of such a declaration? The people of that state would be automatically at war, and they would be bound by the result of the war.

Restriction of "Rights"

It was a common idea that a dominion of the Empire could do what it liked. It could do nothing of the sort. It might have a revolution, but that was quite another story. It was an integral part of the Empire as long as it remained within the Empire, and it was bound by the decisions of the Empire. If a state of the Empire attempted to be disloyal, it would suffer the consequences that it deserved.

Another idea that had become prevalent before the conference was that a dominion of the Empire could approach the Sovereign directly with a recommendation. The difficulty under this heading might not be apparent at first sight. But let members imagine what would be the position if the prime ministers of half a dozen self-governing states approached the King directly with recommendations? They could not possibly agree, and the result would be chaos or worse than chaos. The actual position was that the Sovereign could only be approached through the Government of the United Kingdom, acting with the representatives of the dominions and of India. In each case the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom must speak for all. The fact at present was that Mr. Lloyd George was not merely Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, but was actually Prime Minister of the British Empire. That was the position that had been reached.

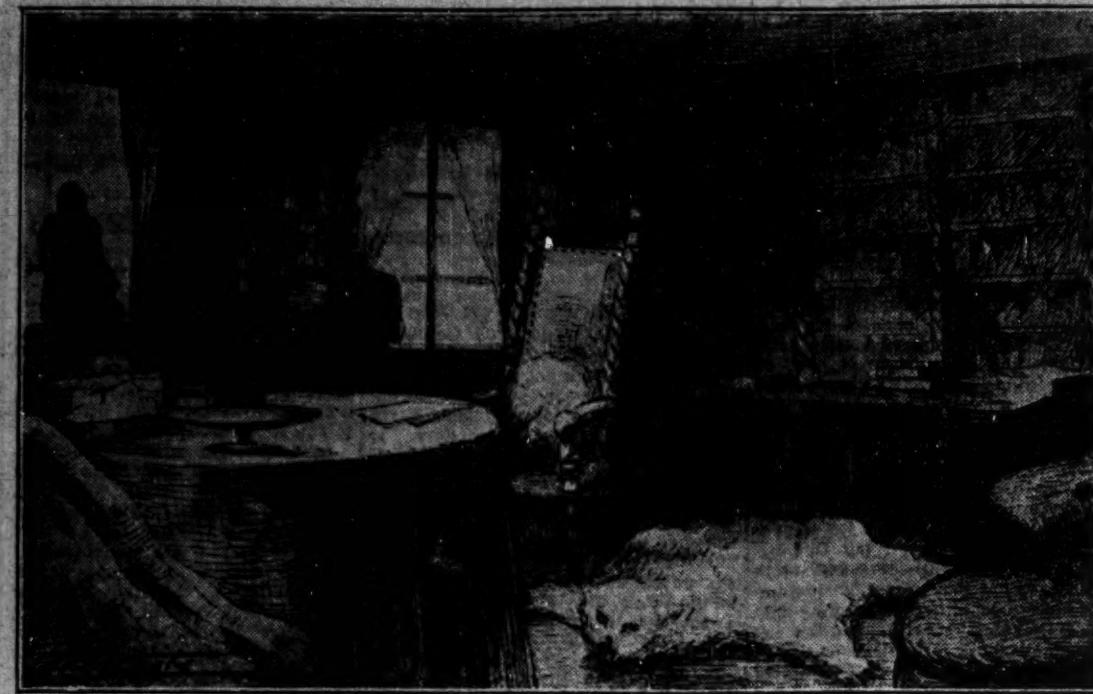
Issue Taken With Mr. Massey

Mr. McCallum—He is nothing of the sort. He is not our Prime Minister. You are.

Mr. Massey—I have the honor of being the Prime Minister of New Zealand. I am not the Prime Minister of the British Empire.

Mr. McCallum—But you are Prime Minister of this part of the Empire.

Mr. Massey—The Prime Minister of the United Kingdom must be the channel of communication with the King. I hope the honorable gentle-



Flaubert's study at Croisset, from a drawing by Lecomte

THE FLAUBERT LEGEND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

There is, as every one knows who cares for literature, a Flaubert legend, which is not less interesting and important than other legends by being true. Certain of its elements were be-



Gustave Flaubert in houppelande, by Paul Baudouin

ing formed while the master was still living. They were modified and greatly added to in after years, especially with the publication of his wonderfully illuminating correspondence, and it is likely that more will be heard of them during the present celebrations of the centenary of Gustave Flaubert's birth, which took place at Rouen on December 12, 1821. The legend, it should be made clear, is not only a national or a local one. It is unnecessary to prove that Flaubert's style is the essence of his country's national qualities as expressed in literature. But he was not at all conspicuous in his patriotism or in devotion to his native province of Normandy. As he once said in a letter: "Nous ne sommes ni Français, ni Anglonautes. Nous sommes artistes. L'art est notre patrie." That is it.

The first Norwegian produce exchange, inaugurated in 1920, took place when the growing import of foreign goods began to tell upon the Norwegian industries and the Norwegian commercial balance. Today it is still more needed to support and develop the economical life of Norway. The interest in the produce exchange is so prevailing—the concerns taking part in it being increased 45 per cent—that probably hereafter it will become a permanent institution.

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ways seated, for he held that "on ne peut penser et écrire qu'assis." He began to write at 9, lunched, and then slept a little. Early in the afternoon he took up his work again and continued until 3 or 4 in the morning, doing his best writing in the stillness of those night hours.

According to Maupassant, Flaubert wrote very slowly, stopping and reflecting over a word or phrase, then starting again, writing in the margins and up and down the paper until from 20 filled sheets, perhaps one perfect page was produced. Then, satisfied with it as read over, Flaubert would take it up and proclaim it in a loud voice, for it was with him a conviction stated more than once, that "a phrase is only viable when it corresponds to all the necessities of respiration. I know that it is good when it can be read aloud."

At length this final test was passed and the pages were ready to go without further alteration to Mr. Charpentier, the publisher of Paris. The one perfect word found, it became for him a living thing. In a letter of August, 1876, he records that he had "at midnight ended his 'Cour simple,' and was recopying it." Later a friend proposed certain alterations and Flaubert was inclined to agree. But he could not bring himself to the point of carrying out the suggestions. Those adjectives, those little inversions, a preposition here, a two-syllabled word instead of a monosyllable there—! had been won from chaos and formlessness at the cost of much toil; he could not mar that which had been achieved.

This is Flaubert as he was. There was once a false picture. The critics unthinkingly labeled it "realist" and spread the report that to portray Flaubert as cheerfully setting out to render with exactitude and perfect fidelity the life of his age was to represent him truthfully. The correspondence proved them wrong and demonstrated the falsity of either the one label or the other by itself, "realist" or "romantic." The double word, "realist-romantic," in the proper qualification and if we must distinguish, we must say, "romantic" in personal inclination, "realist" by the force of discipline and heroic self-denial; that self-denial which is a kind of higher self-assertion. It is indisputable that Flaubert had a definite strain of romanticism in his nature. Many of his favorites in literature—as his correspondence shows—were essentially romantic.

The first work Flaubert undertook, too, the early version of "La Tentation de Saint Antoine," was romantic. But there was always a deeper current, drawing him in the direction of realism, submerging his own personal views and preferences—and assertion of personality is perhaps, after all, the chief note of the true romantic. An early essay in romanticism is succeeded by the relentless discipline of "Madame Bovary." "Salammbô" follows, a book in whose coloring and accumulation of romantic detail, Flaubert, contrary to the opinion of his time, which held him to be a realist by nature, took the greatest delight. Then was written "L'Education Sentimentale," exact portrayal of the generation of 1848, and the second "Tentation," the pleasure in the composition of which Flaubert confessed in a well-known letter, came after.

At the end there was "Bouvard et Pécuchet," unfinished expression of all Flaubert's concentrated contempt for the bourgeoisie. He believed it to be his masterpiece and there have been critics found to agree with him. But after the complete triumph of "Madame Bovary" and "L'Education Sentimentale" this last novel must surely be judged to have been a descent to the comparatively low and monotonous level of misanthropic satire. Flaubert's greatness lay rather in the supreme artistic honesty of true realism—that realism of which

In his letters, in the de Goncourt Journal, in the "Souvenirs intimes" of Mme. Commandine, in the biographical study of Guy de Maupassant, Flaubert stands before us.

Flaubert disliked all movement. He did not go to Paris often, except now and then to meet his friends, Sainte-Beuve, Gautier, Alphonse Daudet, the Goncourts, Zola, at the famous Restaurant Magny, no longer in existence. With these exceptions, and apart from the two journeys with Maxime Du Camp, in 1846 through Brittany and in 1849 through the Near East and Egypt, almost Flaubert's whole life was spent in and around his property at Croisset, and more particularly still, in the great study he had arranged for himself. When certain of his friends and acquaintances paid him calls—the Goncourts, Zola, Turgeniev—he would walk into the garden, but it was seldom. During the six years taken to write "Madame Bovary," during the five years occupied by "Salammbô" during the seven years devoted to "L'Education Sentimentale," and the two given to the polishing of that case of jewels, "Trois Contes," Flaubert scarcely stirred from his "cabinet de travail." He sustained himself as by a kind of "rage permanente," we are told, nearly al-

ways seated, for he held that "on ne peut penser et écrire qu'assis." He began to write at 9, lunched, and then slept a little. Early in the afternoon he took up his work again and continued until 3 or 4 in the morning, doing his best writing in the stillness of those night hours.

The distinction this implies between Realism and Naturalism was not at first well understood. The confusion led to Flaubert's example being used as a justification for the lesser realist school, that of the de Goncourts, Zola, Maupassant, whose genius lay rather in realistic choice of subject and minute observation of the less pleasant sides of human existence than in absolutely realistic style.

Flaubert did not discover realism. Before him there had been the great Balzac, there had been Stendhal. But neither, Balzac in particular, however great his genius, was a wholly self-conscious artist, caring for his art and nothing but his art. Flaubert discarded intuition and the carelessness in composition and style this sometimes brings with it; he gave a blow to sentimentality and pre-occupation with the artist's feelings. As an intrepid explorer might set out on a disagreeable expedition, he set out to express an impersonal art, an art which should neither preach nor condemn, neither describe nor praise. Less would be consumed, less would be bought, competition would be keener than ever before, and unless they organized on proper lines, he was afraid the farmers were going to suffer much more than they dreamed of.

General Smuts said he was very pleased to see that the delegates had come together to discuss methods of cooperation and the lines of legislation which would help them to organize. This was a conference representative of all industries.

The experience of the continent of Europe, where cooperation was so far advanced, had been that the only sound method of cooperation was on the basis of unlimited liability, and for that reason it was decided to start cooperation in this country on similar lines.

NEW TRADE EPOCH IN SOUTH AFRICA

General Smuts Says the Union Is Entering on a Period of Rapid Commercial Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal—in opening the proceedings at a conference of representatives of the principal cooperative organizations throughout the Union, for the purpose of considering a draft cooperative bill for the Union, General Smuts said that the government was being inundated with clamors from every branch of the producing community for help. When they went into the fact with the determination to help, they were up against the primary difficulty that the country was unorganized and this applied to practically every industry. If this unorganized condition of South African production continued much longer, the Union would simply be left behind. Other countries were serving themselves for intensive production. Less would be consumed, less would be bought, competition would be keener than ever before, and unless they organized on proper lines, they were going to suffer much more than they dreamed of.

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They were in many senses at the parting of the ways in South Africa. They were entering into a new epoch of far more rapid development than in the past. The conditions of production in South Africa were as favorable as in any other country of the world. The burdens which rested on the people, the price of land, the price of labor were not as high as in other countries, and the cost of living was lower, so that they had all the natural conditions for expansion.

STORAGE SPACE IN SHIPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

PRETORIA, Transvaal—The Balmar Castle, the Edinburgh Castle, the Armada Castle and the Kenilworth Castle are to have their cold storage accommodation increased from 25,000 to 50,000 cubic feet. Additions are also to be made to the accommodation on the Saxon, Walmer, Briton and Kinfountain Castle.

STUDY OF STAR CLUSTERS PLANNED

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—Harvard's astronomical work in Peru, the scope of which has been somewhat reduced in recent years, is expected to take on new importance with the return there of Prof. Solon I. Bailey to take charge of the observatory at Arequipa. Professor Bailey acted as director of the Harvard College observatory here from 1919 until the recent appointment as director of Dr. Harlow Shapley of California. He expects to sail for Peru within a few months.

In addition to building up the general work of the Arequipa station, it is expected that Professor Bailey will find an opportunity to push on completion the study of globular star-clusters.

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DEBATE ABRUPTLY OPENED IN CORTES

Charges of Irregularities in Conduct of Affairs in Morocco Prompts War Minister to Rise in Defense of Army

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain.—The debate on affairs in Morocco was opened abruptly in the Cortes, and the middle of statement and dispute was at once entered. The President of the Chamber, Sanchez Guerra, announced that the debate would have the character of an interpolation, and there was the desire to afford it the utmost amplitude. Many deputies had asked for their places in it, and all would be given their opportunity.

Two deputies who have made something of a specialty upon Morocco in recent times, Mr. Lazaga and Mr. Solano, were the first to speak, and they soon brought up the War Minister in challenge of them. Mr. Lazaga, in penitent recollection, referred to errors in his own stated views in the past and how dearly he had paid for them. Spain had committed the grave error in Morocco of intrusting the command to persons who were very excellent in military organization, no doubt, but quite incapable in the matter of political action. The Spanish organization of the police forces out there was absurd, since officers were sent there upon these duties without sufficient means to live in the country. This had inevitably led to all kinds of irregularities, and the results of that kind of thing could not be used for Spain.

Abd el Krim

The central, most active and potent figure of the whole disaster, Mr. Lazaga went on to say, was the Moor, Abd el Krim, who was now leading the rebel hosts. For 12 years this Abd el Krim had been employed in the commandancy at Melilla, and he held all the secrets there, knew the differences between the officers and the high command, the complaints they made, the complaints that came to Spain and Morocco from outside, and everything. Abd el Krim was denounced by an entity—not Spanish, for facilitating the transit of things to another entity, and without any investigation he was then imprisoned in the fortress of Rostro.

At the conclusion of the world war the pressure that was put upon Spain to keep Abd el Krim imprisoned was relieved and he was set at liberty. He knew then all the secrets, the weaknesses and the complaints against Spain—and he determined to make use of them. The statements that had been made about differences between the last Commandant-General of Melilla, General Silvestre, and Abd el Krim were inexact. The Moor had obtained his influence in an hereditary way through his father. He knew the rivalries among the generals who were exercising command in Morocco, and the weakness of the officer who was in command over them—General Silvestre—who was unable to impose himself upon them.

Melilla Army Undermined

There was a sensation in the Chamber at this statement of dissensions in the Melilla command before the disaster, and Abd el Krim's taking advantage of them, but the speaker challenged the government to contradict him. He went on with more remarkable statements.

The High Commissioner, said Mr. Lazaga, paid a visit from Tetuan to Melilla for the purpose of stopping the operations that were taking place at that end of the zone, and after Abaran and Sidi Dris, shortly before the disaster, the War Minister of the time, the Viscount de Eza, said that these operations were "an accident" and no further steps in this direction were to be taken. At the time of the disaster the army in Melilla was utterly wanting in efficiency. There were 23,000 men in Melilla, but the army was undermined by organizations that fought against the better elements. The good elements did not desire that the clandestine elements in the Ministry of War should continue working against them. And, finally, his idea of what should now be done was severe and exemplary punishment of the rebels and an intensive political action, which was the true solution of the problem of Morocco.

Trouble of Long Standing

Then Mr. Solano gave his reading of the signs of the times, declaring that the trouble with which Spain was now afflicted was not generated last July but many years ago. In Melilla something of the same kind of thing had happened as in Manila, where all the streets had been named after generals, some of whom were useless and the rest harmful. The country and the various governments were responsible for the disaster at Melilla because of the cowardice that they had displayed. General Berenguer was a keen and clever man, but he had agreed to things that he never ought to have done. Mr. Solano spoke strongly of his constitution and management of the native police in Morocco, which force was instrumental in the disaster. These native police were commanded by Spanish officers who knew absolutely nothing about the Moors and their ways. The officers were to be severely censured for the cruelties they had practiced, and they had often been seen spending more money than they earned in pay. The Moors in such circumstances could be no guarantee for Spain. So Spain had lost her prestige with them as the result of what had been done.

The army, noble and worthy, could not be a party to this, and so when

there was talk of propositions for rewards and honors he wished to see that the proper punishments should be inflicted where they were due before hand. The soldiers were alone in their camps; they knew that the officers were not doing their duty, and they knew how badly the administration was being worked. Little by little all that brought on the disaster. They knew strange things about houses that had been built in Melilla, who were the owners of them, and why they had been built.

Military Junta Pernicious

Mr. Solano then proceeded with remarkable statements about the state of the army at Melilla at the time of the outbreak, remarking that the Military Junta was one of the hopes for the country but they managed their affairs badly. Regiments had gone into action without knowing how to form themselves, and at Tizra the Spanish troops would not advance until General Cavalcanti personally put himself at the head of them and plunged into the struggle. The War Minister in the last government, the Viscount de Eza, had been exercising his office at the dictation of the Junta. In spite of the good that was to be said for them, the best military authorities considered that the conduct of the Junta was most pernicious to the army.

All discipline and all respect for the high authority had disappeared. There had been divergences between Generals Silvestre and Berenguer. The former disdained everything connected with the civil element, and Berenguer was unaware of the occupation of Abaran—shortly before the disaster—and did not really know of it until the word had happened. Nobody yet knew why General Silvestre had done what he did. There was a responsibility in this for the general who had done it, but another one also for those who had not opposed it.

Inefficiency of State

Mr. Solano then added that some officers had sold rifles to the Moors. This statement created a sensation. "Nobody is hurt by this remark," said Mr. Solano, "except those who hurt their country. A general to whose fame there is a monument at Melilla sold munitions to the Moors!" (More sensations!) The army, he went on to say, was still without the things that it needed, and private effort was rapidly accomplishing what the state could not. In 48 hours the Marquesa de Urquijo sent 2000 mattresses out there. The soldiers were badly fed because the administration was corrupted by disorganization and bad conduct. Their methods in Melilla must be changed; because they were going the same way there that they went in Cuba. What they must do was to make a careful selection of the men to whom control was given, and the government should convey the impression that it would apply justice.

After all these accusations and challenges the Minister of War at last intervened, declaring that he must protest strongly, although not given to violent protest. Parliament, he said, had the right to denounce all that needed remedy; indeed, it had more than the right, the obligation; but discretion was imposed when their countrymen were fighting and were face to face with the enemy. He had respect for the good intentions of all, but those circumstances must be taken into account. They must observe prudence. They were facing a rebellion that had produced a very grave situation. It was getting better, and it would end with the complete triumph of Spanish arms, but they were still fighting. Consequently he did not think it opportune to talk of bad conduct on the part of officers and generals. Of all that he would speak when the proper time came, and for the present he would limit himself to asking Mr. Lazaga and Mr. Solano not to say that the officers of the native police were bandits unless they had more proof.

Army's Honor Defended

Mr. Lazaga declared he had said no such thing, and Mr. Solano remarked that he had said it of only a few, whereupon the War Minister exclaimed that he could not pass without protest any sort of generalization in such charges. A wild scene, precursor of many more, followed. The Left were backing up the accusing deputies, and Mr. Solano rose to declare that he could give the names of the officers whom he referred to. The War Minister retorted that such a thing in such a form ought not to be done in the Chamber. "I have the names!" shouted out Mr. Solano again, and great excitement rose in the Chamber, many deputies calling out, "Let him speak the names!" "They have been speaking of thieves!" Mr. de la Cierva answered, "a thing that is very rare in this place nowadays, and such as has not taken place for years. They have been speaking of officers having sold guns to the Moors, and if that is ancient history, as is said, it is not fair to refer it to the present circumstances. Then I say to Mr. Lazaga and Mr. Solano that after their accusations they have the inevitable duty of giving the names. Let me do so, that I may fulfill my duty in applying the proper punishment. It is not possible to generalize in accusation, and that is what is being done now. Is there anyone who dares to say here that the army is made up of bandits?"

Mr. Villanueva, a leader of the Democratic Liberal section, expressed his astonishment that remarks like that

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should be made from the ministerial seats, whereupon Mr. de la Cierva answered, "Mr. Villanueva is indignant, but it appears incredible to me that that should be the case when I am defending the honor of the army!" This brought on one of the most remarkable and significant scenes witnessed in the Chamber for a long time. There was a storm of protest, and the Liberals, who had been expected to support the government, rose to their feet shouting, while the Republicans and Socialists joined with them in making a noisy chorus. The President of the Chamber, Sanchez Guerra, intervened tactfully and firmly, saying nobody had offended the army, and he would not tolerate it. Mr. de la Cierva was appeased, saying it was well they should show their indignation when their love for the army was questioned. There must not be generalization, and they must not speak of "robbers and cowards."

There were further passages between Mr. Solano and the War Minister, but the tumult gradually quieted down. Mr. de la Cierva very energetically declared that he was there to apply justice and would do it. As to the military juntas, nobody had intimidated him. Those juntas were established by a decree that had never been discussed. He declared that if they were incompatible with the discipline of the army he would dissolve them. "But they have got the guns!" gently insinuated Mr. Nougués. "Then with their guns and everything else they will be dissolved!" exclaimed the War Minister, brave and bold.

NEW SOUTH WALES ENDOWMENT PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The benefits of the much-discussed endowment bill, recently introduced into the New South Wales Legislative Assembly by the Minister for Motherhood, Mr. McGirr, will be confined to families whose income does not provide more than the basic wage proclaimed by the Board of Trade as sufficient for the maintenance of a man, his wife, and two children.

It will be recalled that the Labor Government proposed to raise the money to meet the payments under the bill by means of a state lottery, but the determined opposition of the Protestant churches has evidently had its effect, as the fund from which the money is to be paid will be appropriated from the ordinary revenue of the State and will not depend upon the institution of a state lottery. The Minister was careful to state that the one scheme did not depend upon the other, and he added that the lottery proposal had not been considered by the Cabinet.

The payments under the measure will range from 6s. to 10s. per child per week. No payment is to be made unless a child or children are maintained by the mother, but in specified circumstances the Minister may direct that payment be made to some person approved of by him. No payment will be made to a mother who is unnaturalized or has not been a bona-fide resident of the State for at least two years before the date of application for payment, or if she is not enrolled as a voter under the Electoral Act.

If a man with three children has an income amounting to 6s. a week over the basic wage, his wife will not receive any subsidy for one of the children, but she will be entitled to a payment if there are four children unless the income of her husband is equal to 12s. a week above the basic wage.

A provision which will probably cause controversy, as making sectarian influence possible, is the clause, stating that conductors of orphanages approved by the government shall be entitled to receive 6s. a week in respect of every child inmate. It is not clear yet whether the clause which provides for an increase or reduction in subsidy in respect of any child upon the report of the Board of Trade or any authorized person, can be construed to include orphans.

For the immediate relief of distress the government proposes a levy on the following basis of contribution:

"TURNING POINT" IN INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

J. R. Clynes Says British Government's Newest Plan Is Acceptance of the Responsibility to Provide Work for Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The proposals of the British Government for dealing with the present abnormal situation in industry and commerce fall generally into three classes: (1) Stimulation of trade (extension of exports credits scheme and loan guarantees); (2) relief works (roads, land drainage, emigration, and so forth); and (3) relief of distress (levy on employers and employees with government contribution).

The Labor Party has declared definitely against what is becoming known as the 2d, levy, on the grounds that it places the larger share of the burden of relief of distress on the industrial section of the community, and that the amount to be raised by this means is inadequate. It is pointed out that railway servants and the employees of public authorities will be exempt from payment under this scheme, but when unemployed will participate in its benefits. Dr. Addison points out that while the country is spending £4 7s. 3d. per head on armaments, it is providing only 1 1/4d. per head for the improvement of "slum" dwellings. He challenges the statement that the building trade is working to its full capacity, and quotes instances of wholesale dismissals as a result of the curtailment of the housing plans.

Only Road to Recovery

Members of Parliament from all parties are calling for a revision of the Peace Treaty in the conditions of which, they affirm, lies the most potent cause of the present situation. Business men generally consider the sum allocated for export credits inadequate, and unlikely to create any widespread revival of trade. Dr. Macnamara admits that the proposals can be judged. The most fundamental and constructive measures in the proposals are the extension of the exports credits scheme and the guarantee of loans covered by the Trades Facilities Bill. Under the original credits scheme the government guaranteed the exporter 85 per cent of the cost, with recourse against him for half the risk on approved export transactions.

The scheme applied only to certain countries, and approval had to be obtained on each transaction. These restrictions, in practice, proved to be obstructive, and it is proposed under the new powers to extend the scheme to any country whatsoever, and to set up an advisory committee who will fix a maximum for each class of goods, within the limits of which traders will be permitted to transact business without seeking immediate approval for each transaction. The government guarantee will be increased to 100 per cent of the cost of the goods exported, with the trader liable on resource to 57 1/2 per cent and the government risk still 42 1/2 per cent. The period of the credits will be extended where necessary up to the year 1927.

As to Loans Guarantee

The other side of this measure refers to the guarantee of loans. Where the government is satisfied that a loan raised within the United Kingdom, in the dominions, or in any foreign country either by governments, corporations or any other responsible body or persons will be applied to a capital undertaking or to the purchase of goods manufactured within the United Kingdom, they will guarantee the payment of the interest on the loan. The electrification of railways, the extension of canals and railways, and similar works will come under this scheme, and a committee of experts will be set up to decide the relative value of the proposed undertakings in providing employment.

The total liability of the government under these proposals must not exceed £25,000,000. Under the heading of relief works it is proposed to allocate a sum of £10,000,000 for agriculture, land drainage, forestry, road building and improvement, and so forth. A sum of £300,000 (in addition to the sum of £637,000 already allocated) is to be voted for purpose of settling former service men in the dominions.

For the immediate relief of distress the government proposes a levy on the following basis of contribution:

J. R. Clynes said that the proposals marked a turning point in the history of the country, and that in the future the government would accept the responsibility of providing work for its citizens. Mr. Barnes also spoke of the fine spirit of the Premier's speech and called attention to the absence of general recrimination in the debate. Mr. Asquith called the exports credits a gamble, but other immediate comments were generally favorable. It is only as the proposals were more closely examined that anything like effective criticism was advanced.

His failure in Upper Egypt must be brought home to him acutely, not only by the publication of the Procurator-General's report on the Assiout disturbances, in which he completely exonerates the authorities of blame, but by the recent manifesto of nearly half the remaining members of the Legislative Assembly by which they renounce Zaghlul's leadership and withdraw the mandate they gave to the original Egyptian delegation.

There is little doubt that Zaghlul has made several serious blunders since his arrival in Egypt last spring, when the enthusiastic reception given him was certainly sufficient to turn most heads. His stubbornness undoubtedly cost him many supporters, but it would appear that he has disengaged himself regarding the extent of his influence. Here again, however, he himself may be to blame, as it is said few dared to tell him what he did not want to hear.

That his influence is waning is considerably certain to Egypt's advantage.

Zaghlul stands for retrogression, and this has been the most powerful factor in swaying popular opinion to his side. That Egypt is progressing is becoming evident by the way in which the thinking people have been shaking off blind enthusiasm and have watched the negotiations in London with intelligent interest.

copy, while his return to Cairo, in

spite of considerable advertisement,

passed off quietly, but for small

crowds of students and other youth-

ful demonstrators.

Since then the

Pasha's

has been keeping very quiet,

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKET REPORTS

Footwear Factories in Western and Southern United States Busier Than Those in East Where There is Labor Trouble

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—In the absence of any favorable development affairs in the Boston shoe market continue ambiguous, not so much because of labor trouble and the low condition of work in the factories, but rather of the future, for things are not shaping themselves in a way that promises a January activity customary to that market. Optimistic reports continue to come from factories located in the south and west, many running up to capacity limits, which shows conclusively that there is a demand for shoes even though it may be restricted.

There is strong significance in the marked variation in manufacturing localities, but evidently trade goes where it is best served, prejudice being an absent element today. Prices though cheap are weak, the higher the grade the more flexible they are, the medium to the good low qualities holding firmly to last quotations.

Packer Hide Market

The Chicago hide market reports the following sales during the week ending December 3, 1921.

	1921	1920
4,000 Nov light Texas steers	24%	14%
4,000 Nov ex light Texas steers	13%	18%
14,000 Nov Colorado steers	15%	16%
5,000 Nov Butcherland steers	16%	16%
4,500 Nov Dec native steers	16%	16%
8,000 Sept-Nov ex Itat steers	14%	13%
18,000 Nov brandied cows	12%	13%
6,000 June to Nov hvy nat cows	14%	13%
5,000 Dec native bulls	14%	13%
5,000 Nov-Dec brandied bulls	8%	11%

It is obvious that the packer market has some potential element behind it or prices throughout the list would not be held so firmly, and some be advanced, especially during a month proverbially dull even in so-called good business years. There may be something in the fact that stocks of hides back of December are well sold up, and sales of December hides are being booked. Hides showing the tendency to accumulate are the heavy, light native cows, and heavy Texas steers, but this is regarded as incidental. The B. A. Frigorific hide market is quite strong, the better selections recently bringing 20% c. a. t. New York.

The strike at the packer plants may act as a price sustaining factor, for though outside help is available the slaughter must now curtail, and the take-off likewise. However, the prospects of a trade revival during the next 30 days not being at all assuring, and large stocks of leather being still on hand tanners are not overanxious, though the strike may cripple the output. As the stocks of hides in hand are not likely to show any material increase, a little trading ought to enable the packers to control the situation, therefore it looks like a sellers' market, for a while at least.

Leather Markets

Although this is dull December, sole leather tanners are well satisfied with the volume of stock being moved. Sole cutters are taking fair-sized lots of the medium weights, as the heavier is not plentiful.

In Boston prime union steer backs sell at 50 cents, and tannery run of cow backs from 42 to 37 cents. Oak sole is quiet in all markets, though prices continue firm. Steer backs are quoted at 55 to 50 cents; cows at 45 to 42 cents, and the top selection of backs 70 to 65 cents.

Chicago tanners are having a good year's end business with a firm range of prices. Philadelphia also reports daily activity, but sales are seldom beyond a buyer's actual needs.

The Boston calfskin market is dull, scarcely any buying outside of lots attractive in price and quality. Quotations are low; choice colored calf was offered last week at 45 cents and good leather went begging at 40 to 30 cents. Chicago tanners are shipping the top grades as they come in, also skins around 25 cents, but the prime medium quality finds snuffed side leather a hard competitor. Ozone calf is expected to run another season, Boston tanners selling sample lots freely. Price range for the top grades, 70 to 65 cents, but 60 to 50 cents suits the average buyer better.

Boston tanners of side upper leather have moved quite a lot of it during the last 10 days, foreign accounts included. Prices have more stability, as sensed by a few large buyers when efforts to squeeze the market proved futile, for prime leather is no longer sold below replacement levels, still there are some good trades offered in warehouse leather in both colored and black. The following quotations are held with suggestive strength. First quality chrome sides, 28 cents. Prime seconds, 24-20 cents. Lower grades, 18-15 cents. Combination tannage, 20-14 cents. No. 1 Elk 24 cents, cheaper qualities 20-14 cents.

Patent leather is inactive for the present. Boston tanners doing but little with domestic buyers. There is more or less foreign buying, but of no great volume. Philadelphia tanners report an improving trend to the trading. The price range is, for patent colt 75-70 cents. No. 1 kips 50 cents. Sides 40-45 cents. The glazed kid situation is featured by cautious buying, in the east, but somewhat liberal in the west. Foreign buyers in the Boston market are slow to operate unless at bargain figures.

UPWARD SWING IN NEW YORK MARKET

Uncertainty of Last Week Not So Much in Evidence Yesterday and Most Issues Gained

NEW YORK, New York—After a continuance of last week's irregularity in the early hours, prices swung upward in the stock market yesterday, and the list, with few exceptions, closed somewhat higher. The strength of foreign exchange continued to be the outstanding feature. Developments over the weekend, particularly the trend of international events at the Disarmament Conference, infused further activity and strength into the market. Copper, steels, oils and equipments made substantial gains. Rails were sluggish, but high-grade investment issues were well supported. United States Liberty bonds and most other government issues were irregular. Call money was firmer, with 5 per cent the ruling rate. Sales totaled 729,000 shares.

The market closed with a firm tone: American Woolen, 32 up 1%; General Electric, 142, up 4%; Houston Oil, 61%, up 2%; Royal Dutch of New York 52%, up 1%; Studebaker, 30%, up 1%; Westinghouse, 51, up 1%; Pullman 16%, up 2%.

Uncertain movements continued in the stock market throughout last week, with net changes for the period generally small. A sharp upward movement in copper shares was the outstanding feature, the average price of those securities moving up from 30.24 to 31.68, the highest since early in 1920. Industrial issues rallied slightly, many securities showing substantial advances over the previous week's closing quotations, while the average price moved up from 79.00 to 80.16. The rails, however, displayed weakness as a whole, although some upturns were registered. The average price of carriers' securities on December 10 was 74.48, compared with 75.50 a week before.

Conflicting opinions in regard to the financial and commercial outlook are prevalent among investment houses. However, although some are disturbed, the majority are in a hopeful mood and look forward to all-around improvement next year. The present irregularity is characterized as seasonal, as cross currents are to be expected toward the end of the year, and technical rather than fundamental conditions are said to influence the trading. In reply to those who believe condition of trade in some instances, the optimists point to the great improvement in foreign exchanges, indicating better conditions abroad, and the great increase in building operations. It is maintained that, besides the constructive factors of the adverse ones seem unimportant, and, as one brokerage house effects, "the stage is set for the longest and greatest period of world-wide prosperity in modern history."

Following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending December 10, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

	1921	1920
2,000 Am. All. Chem.	55%	55%
2,000 Am. Beet Sugar	29%	28%
4,500 Am. Bosch	35%	32%
8,800 Am. C & Fdry.	149%	144%
4,800 Am. H & L pfid.	55%	57%
23,100 Am. Loco	101%	97%
29,300 Am. Smel.	48%	46%
2,000 Am. Steel. Fd.	89%	81%
18,200 Am. Sugar	56%	54%
10,800 Am. Tel.	116%	115%
22,500 Am. Wool	82%	81%
34,100 Anaconda	49%	48%
12,200 Atlantic Gulf	32%	31%
80,400 Baldwin	96%	93%
11,200 B. & W. Ohio	37%	36%
7,200 Bethlehem	56%	58%
21,100 Can. Pacific	12%	12%
17,500 Cent. Leather	31%	28%
55,200 Chandler	46%	47%
80,400 C. M. & St. P. pfid.	36%	32%
52,700 Col. Graph.	4%	3%
54,700 Corn Products	94%	93%
17,200 Cotton Cane pfid.	63%	64%
14,200 Cuba Cane pfid.	17%	15%
24,200 Davison Chem.	54%	51%
11,100 End-Johnson	78%	78%
15,000 Gen. Asphalt	68%	67%
8,900 Gen. Electric	143%	138%
52,700 Gen. Motor	11%	10%
14,100 Goodrich	36%	35%
48,000 Int. Rail pfid.	7%	7%
5,200 Houston	81%	77%
9,400 Int. Harvester	55%	51%
6,400 Int. Motor Tr.	30%	26%
20,600 Int. Nickel	12%	11%
9,800 Int. Paper	53%	52%
17,700 Kelly-Spring	44%	41%
42,600 Mid. St. Oil	29%	28%
11,000 M. & W. Ward	12%	13%
5,200 M. & Y. Central	75%	74%
28,500 New Haven	14%	13%
14,400 North Am.	48%	44%
40,000 North Pac.	82%	79%
20,400 Pan. Pac. A.	52%	52%
61,400 Pennsylvania	34%	32%
12,100 Penn. Seaboard	10%	9%
12,100 Penn. Trow.	10%	14%
10,000 Pierce Orl.	13%	11%
22,500 Pitts. Coal	65%	61%
6,100 Pullman Co.	107%	108%
24,000 Pure Oil	38%	36%
26,400 Reading	72%	70%
10,300 Republic	27%	24%
17,800 Rep. I & S.	51%	53%
24,600 Royal Dutch	50%	47%
14,200 S. & S. Corp.	34%	34%
2,900 Shil. Trans.	36%	35%
25,500 Sinclair	23%	21%
23,100 So. Pac.	48%	79%
4,600 So. Rail pfid.	48%	45%
6,200 St. Orl. Cal.	91%	90%
16,200 St. Orl. N. J.	196%	182%
4,000 St. Orl. N. J. pfid.	123%	112%
19,200 Studebaker	34%	31%
11,300 Sub. Boat	5%	5%
124,500 Texas Co.	47%	45%
20,100 Tex. P. & O.	30%	28%
78,200 Transocean Oil	12%	10%
13,400 Union Oil	20%	18%
9,700 Uir. Pac.	128%	125%
4,700 U. S. Fruit	12%	12%
8,600 U. S. Rubber	5%	5%
4,200 U. S. Steel	50%	53%
57,400 U. S. Steel	84%	83%
2,900 U. S. Steel pfid.	114%	112%
25,400 U. S. Steel	65%	64%
27,300 Vanadium	35%	32%
2,800 West. Un.	91%	92%
8,000 West. Elec.	49%	48%
1,700 Wm. Wm. Over	6%	5%

Effect in America

The United States of America is the country in which deflation has been carried to the greatest lengths, wholesale prices there having been reduced until they are only 51 per cent above pre-war values. This has had the effect of raising the value of the dollar to such a level that, although all the countries have also been deflating, the relative position of the monetary units of these countries in regard to the dollar has in all cases become worse. The net result is that the instability and uncertainty of monetary conditions are, in spite of all sacrifices which the deflation policy has involved, just as great as they were a year ago. Indeed, the world has now every reason for calling a halt and asking whether its monetary affairs could not have been managed more wisely if the different countries had come to a mutual understanding to find a rational solution of the problem.

A searching analysis of the gold question forms an important chapter in the memorandum. The fact that gold lost in some few years more than 60 per cent of its pre-war value, and then in one single year recovered something like half of this loss renders it plain that this metal no longer possesses that stability of value which is the very foundation of its position as a monetary standard for the whole world.

Gold Standard

A number of difficulties in the way of the re-establishment of the gold standard are discussed but it is pointed out that even if these were overcome the fact must be reckoned with that the world's production of gold has been definitely insufficient for the rate of economic progress which used to be regarded as normal before the war. This means either that there must be a steady reduction in the demand for gold or that use of gold as a monetary standard must be abandoned.

The restoration of the gold standard being such an extremely complicated problem, the definite solution of which is certainly not to be expected in the immediate future, the first practical aim for the monetary policy of every country must be to give a stable internal value to its own monetary standard. To achieve such a stabilization it is necessary, in a period of rising prices and of an increasing volume of credits, to direct all efforts toward restriction. A high rate of interest and a severe cutting down of the demands for credits are then the right means. On the other hand

EXPERT DISCUSSES FINANCIAL POLICY

Professor Cassel's Second Memorandum to the League of Nations Brings Out Some Interesting Points on Deflation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

MANCHESTER, England—Professor Cassel was described by Mr. Lloyd George as one of the most brilliant economists in the world and his "Memorandum to the Financial Conference," held last year at Brussels, was generally recognized as being the most important contribution to that discussion. Since that time the economic problem has assumed further complexity and a need for further consideration of the position. The Assembly of the League of Nations recently invited Professor Cassel to submit a second memorandum embodying his views on the new complications. No student of finance can afford to neglect this document, the text of which was recently published by the Manchester Guardian.

Committee Advocated

To secure proper guidance in this supremely important matter, Professor Cassel's plan is to refer the whole problem, as far as it involves purely monetary questions, to a small committee of experts. In view of the central position which the United States of America has come to occupy since the war in all monetary affairs, and particularly in connection with the gold market, the representation of the United States of America on such a committee is considered most important.

The creation of this committee, says the professor, would be a sign of the willingness of the world to solve its monetary difficulties by mutual understanding and action along the right lines. The feeling that the time is ripe for such action is visibly growing stronger day by day.

Deflation Deliberate

The downward movement, it is shown, is not merely a spontaneous result of forces beyond our control. It is essentially the result of a policy deliberately framed with a view to bringing down prices and giving a higher value to the monetary unit.

The results of this procedure on trade and employment are now plain to all and it is obviously a matter of the highest importance that the aims of this policy should be reconsidered, and that the effects of it, as far as they have shown themselves hitherto, should be brought into the clearest light.

One of the most serious consequences emphasized by the memorandum arises from the fact that the steady reduction of prices has made it impossible, in a great many cases, to pay back money borrowed at a time when prices were higher. Thus a huge amount of what is called "frozen credit" has been created. The liquidity, and even the ultimate solvency, of smaller banks have thereby been impaired to such an extent that severe measures became necessary. Further restrictions of credit have followed with the result that prices have been forced down still more and fresh amounts of "frozen credits" have been created. The process of deflation has led to a vicious circle from which it seems extremely difficult to escape.

Effect in America

The Dutch Government is said to have definitely dropped the proposal to levy an export tax on the Dutch East Indies output of the Royal Dutch Oil Company, which had caused a stir in Holland, especially in view of the company's threat to abandon its activities in the Dutch East Indies, including operations in Djambat.

Large quantities of corn may be burned in the western part of the United States for fuel this winter unless there is a material advance in the price of the grain. Chicago grain men say that even under normal conditions there is more or less of this done, and estimate that already 1,000,000 bushels have been used as a substitute for coal.

A cable from Madrid says that a royal order permits the unrestricted exportation of oil until further orders are issued.

The Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company plans to establish a branch plant in Germany to avail itself of low production costs in that country.

DIVIDENDS

Associated Oil, quarterly of \$1.50, payable January 25 to stock of December 31.

Hupp Motor Car, quarterly of 1% on preferred, payable January 1 to stock of December 20.

Reece Buttonhole Machine,

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ANNUAL CONTEST
WON BY OXFORD

Defeats Cambridge University in the Forty-Fourth Intervarsity Game of the Association Football Series by 3 Goals to 0

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—Oxford University defeated Cambridge University by 3 goals to 0 in the forty-fourth game of the Association football series played at Chelsea football ground today. Each university has now won 20 victories. It was a game full of incident right from the start; and neither goal keeper could complain of inactivity.

No goals were scored in the first half, though the Light Blue left-wing pair, L. F. Partridge, the hurdler, and A. G. Doggart, made matters uncomfortable for the Oxford defense and K. M. Lindsay rained shot after shot on the Cambridge goal from the right of the Oxford attacking line. After an interval Cambridge went off at a great pace, but Oxford retaliated and soon A. H. Phillips nearly scored, but the shot passed across the undefended goal.

Cambridge had their opportunities and did everything but score, then 20 minutes from the end of the game Phillips broke through the Cambridge defense and when close to the Cambridge goal passed to R. L. Holdsworth, who scored from a close range. Before long the center forward had another, heading a beautiful corner kick taken by A. V. Hurley into the top corner of the net. This encouraged the Oxford attack still further, and Hurley making straight for the goal from left wing managed to survive the tackle from an opposing right back and scored the last goal with a rising shot. It was the biggest victory in an Intervarsity Association football match since the war. The summary:

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE
Hurley, Jr. ... 1v. Thorne-Thorne
Holdsworth, C. ... 1v. Thorne-Thorne
Barnard, H. ... 1v. Hubert Ashton
Phillips, Jr. ... 1v. Doggart
Partridge, L. F. ... 1v. Partridge
Blaxland, H. B. ... 1v. Moulds
Butcher, Ch. ... 1v. Hunter
Fraser, Ch. ... 1v. C. T. Ashton
Gamble, Ch. ... 1v. Wilkinson
Barber, Ch. ... 1v. Patchett
Ward-Clarke, E. ... 1v. G. Webb
Score: 3-0. University 4 points, Harvard 6. Scorers—Holdsworth 2 and Hurley for Oxford. Referee—A. E. Edwards. Linesmen—Miles Howell and Gilbert Ashton. Time—Two 45m. periods.

NEW FIELDING
RECORDS MADE

E. J. Konetchy of Brooklyn and Philadelphia Makes Five Unassisted Double Plays in Season

NEW YORK, New York—Three new fielding records were established and one equaled in the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs' championship season of 1921. Two of the new records were major league records, while the other was a new National League mark.

One of the new major league records was made by E. J. Konetchy, first baseman of the Brooklyn and Philadelphia clubs, when he made five unassisted double plays during the season. The other major league record was made by the New York club when it made 155 double plays during the season. The new National League record was made by Walter Holke of the Boston club when he turned in a fielding average of .997 for the season. The major league record equaled was by H. H. Ford of Boston when he made 12 assists in accepting 14 chances in one game. This ties the record made by Dunlap of Cleveland in 1922, when he accepted 12 assists in 18 chances.

In making his first-base record Holke played in 150 games, made 1471 put-outs, 86 assists and only 4 errors. George Kelly of the New York club accepted the most chances of any first baseman when he made 1552 put-outs and 115 assists.

Samuel Bohne of Cincinnati was the leading second baseman with a percentage of .973. He took part in 102 games, made 256 put-outs, 327 assists and made 16 errors. H. H. Ford of Boston was a close second with an average of .972. John Rawlings of Philadelphia and New York made the most put-outs and assists with 342 and 495 respectively.

C. A. Deal of the Chicago Cubs easily led the third basemen with a percentage of .973. He made 123 put-outs, 239 assists and had 10 errors. N. D. Boeckle of Boston had the most put-outs, 184, and J. H. Johnston of Brooklyn the most assists, 312.

C. H. Hollocher of Chicago was the real leader of the shortstops with a percentage of .963. He made 282 put-outs, 481 assists and had 20 errors.

Ford of Boston had the best percentage at this position, .972; but he played the position in only 33 games while Hollocher was in 137.

David Bancroft had the greatest number of put-outs, 396, and also the most assists, 546.

Max Flack of Chicago was the leading outsider with an average of .889. He played in 120 games, had 244 put-outs, 19 assists and made three errors. W. A. Cunningham of New York played in 20 games, made 35 put-outs and one assist for a perfect average of 1.000. M. G. Carey of Pittsburgh, playing in 129 games, had the most put-outs, 451, while F. C. Williams of Philadelphia had the most assists, 23.

Walter Schmidt of Pittsburgh was the leading catcher, with an average of .966. He made 425 put-outs, 150 assists

and only 8 errors. Frank Snyder, New York, and V. J. Clemens, St. Louis, were tied for second place with .955 each.

There were 10 pitchers who went through the entire season without making an error. Of these J. L. Barnes of New York accepted 91 chances in 42 games. L. J. Cadore of Brooklyn came next with 56 chances, while J. D. Morrison of Pittsburgh was next with 40. The others with perfect averages, in the order of number of chances accepted, were: W. D. Ryan, New York; C. B. Adams, Pittsburgh; F. M. Schupp, St. Louis and Brooklyn; H. F. Sallee, New York; Percy Jones, Chicago; C. A. Morgan, Boston, and J. W. Keenan, Philadelphia.

Chicago was first in team fielding with a percentage of .974. Pittsburgh made the most put-outs, 4241. Philadelphia had the greatest number of assists, 2176, and had the largest number of total chances, 6511.

Six triple plays were completed during the season. Boston figuring in two of them. Two of these rare performances occurred on the same day, August 30, when both Chicago and Boston executed triple plays against their opponents, New York and Cincinnati, respectively.

DARTMOUTH AND BROWN TO MEET

These Two Colleges Have Arranged for Football Games for the Next Three Years

HANOVER, New Hampshire—There is one feature of the Dartmouth College football schedule for 1922 which is giving much pleasure to all persons who are interested in the Green and that is the announcement that Brown University will again play Dartmouth every season. These two colleges have always been natural rivals and their game of football used to be the big event of the schedule of each. This game was to them what the Harvard-Yale game is to those two universities.

Some years ago athletic relations were severed between the two colleges, owing to a misunderstanding on the baseball field. About two years ago these relations were resumed and the colleges men in 1917, 1918 and 1920; but unfortunately no date could be agreed upon for 1921. The new arrangement calls for annual games in 1922, 1923 and 1924. In 1922 the game will be played at Providence, Rhode Island, November 25. In 1923 the game is to be played in Boston, Massachusetts, on the Saturday that Harvard is playing Princeton at Princeton, New Jersey and in 1924 the game will be played at Hanover, New Hampshire. November 4. Beginning in 1925, the games will be played the first week in November and will rotate between Boston, Providence, Boston and Hanover. The Boston games being planned for the Saturday that Harvard will be playing at Princeton.

Seven games have been named for next year and there are two open dates yet to be filled. The schedule will open with Norwich University at Hanover, September 30. Then will come University of Maine, Middlebury College and University of Vermont on successive Saturdays, all at Hanover. The next two Saturdays are yet to be filled. November 11 Cornell University will be played in New York City, November 18 Columbia University will be played at New York and the Brown game at Providence brings the schedule to a close on the last Saturday in November. It is rather expected that the University of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State College will fill the open dates.

YALE ELEVEN WILL PLAY TEN GAMES

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—With 10 games, nine of which are to be played in the Bowl, scheduled for next fall, the Yale varsity football eleven will have a busy season in 1922. It is the first time in some years that a Yale varsity eleven has had so many football games scheduled.

The game which is expected to attract the most persons to the Bowl, next to the Harvard contest, is the one scheduled for October 14, when University of Iowa comes out of the west to see what it can do against a strong eastern team. Iowa is coached by H. H. Jones, a brother of the Yale head coach, and also a former Yale varsity player. This team also won the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship title and was generally regarded as one of the very best teams in the country.

The United States Military Academy will again be seen in the Yale Bowl. The Cadets playing here the last Saturday in October. Princeton is the only college which will not be played here. The Tigers being met in the Palmer Stadium at Princeton, November 18. The full schedule follows:

September 23—Bates College: 38—Carnegie Institute of Technology.

October 7—University of North Carolina: 14—University of Iowa: 21—Williams College: 28—United States Military Academy: November 4—Brown University: 11—University of Maryland: 13—Princeton University: 25—Harvard University.

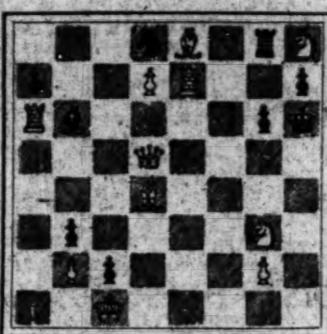
KUMAGAE LEAVES FOR HOME

NEW YORK, New York—Ichiya Kumagae, the famous Japanese lawn tennis player, who has been in the United States for a number of years, sailed today for his home in Japan. He was a member of the Japanese Davis Cup team last summer. In 1916 he was ranked as the fifth best player in the United States; in 1918 he was placed seventh; in 1919 third, and in 1920 fourth.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 221
By R. H. Bridgewater

Black Pieces 9

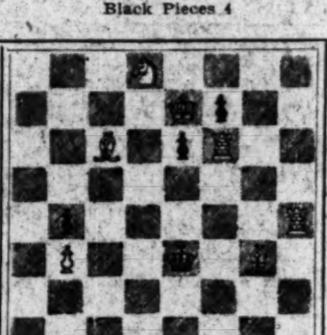


White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 222
By J. W. Harper

Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black Pieces 4



White to play and mate in three moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

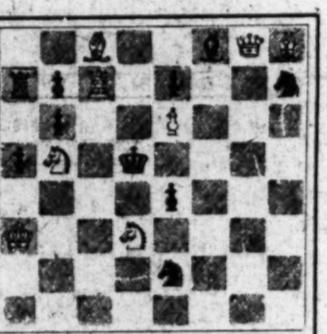
No. 218. K-Q7 P-B6
No. 220. 1. Q-K7 P-B6
2. K-B7 Kt-B5
3. K-Kt3 ch Kt-Q5
4. K-B2 ch R-K5
5. Kt-Q7 Resigns

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

An example of the added-mate block from the Fifth American Chess Congress.

By J. Berger

Black Pieces 10



White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

Frank J. Marshall, the American champion, has just completed a tour, touching seven chess centers, Schenectady, Syracuse, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Hamilton, Buffalo and Cleveland, and at the first six he won 150 and drew only one game without a loss. In the last place, Cleveland, he encountered 71 boards, winning 62, drawing 7 and losing 2, making in all the remarkable score of 211 wins, 8 draws and 2 losses.

Edward Lasker has returned to Chicago from a trip in the south where he reports meeting at New Orleans a promising boy player, Carlos Torres. Lasker is scheduled to meet Marshall in Chicago to arrange the details of their proposed match.

Sammy Rzeszewski is reported as resting for the time being at the Westgate Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri.

At the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Chess League, New York, 10 clubs presented their entries for the coming year, including the Manhattan Chess Club which has been absent for the last three years. Three more are expected. The following officers were reelected: President, W. M. de Visser, Brooklyn C. C.; vice-president, L. B. Meyer, Manhattan C. C.; secretary, Charles Broughton, Staten Island C. C., 55 Beach Street, Stapleton; treasurer, D. Greenberg, Rice Progressive C. C.

In an eight-board match Columbia University lost to the Brooklyn Chess Club, New York, by the close score of 4½—3½.

SUMMARY

COLUMBIA	BROOKLYN
1. M. Schapiro ... 1	A. Schroeder ... 0
2. O. Frink ... 0	N. S. Perkins ... 1
3. P. Wolfson ... 1	A. A. Cohen ... 0
4. J. Lasker ... 0	M. Scheide ... 0
5. L. Rosenberg ... ½	L. J. Wolf ... ½
6. L. Samuels ... 0	R. Hornholz ... 1
7. A. Lockett ... 0	H. Grossman ... 1
8. M. Monskey ... 0	S. Katz ... 1
Total ... 3½	Total ... 4½

The City of London Chess Club has started its championship tournament with the following nine entrants: E. G. Sergeant (holder), T. Germann, Herbert Jacobs, E. Macdonald, L. Savage, Philip W. Sergeant, H. J. Snowden, G. E. Wainwright and W. Winter.

Birmingham, England and Glasgow, Scotland, have accepted respective challenges for two correspondence games by The Hampstead Chess Club.

England, play of which is already under way.

Italy's National (Crespi) tournament to be held at Milan has the following six entries thus far: A. Batori, G. Cenni, A. Dolci, A. Reggio, R. Sani and Dr. M. Tondini.

The West Australian State championship has again been won by J. Sayers with E. A. Coleman second.

The following game is from the Western United States tournament:

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

Lasker White	Stearns Black
1. P-Q4	KKt-B3
2. KKt-B2	B-K5
3. B-B4	QKt-Q2
4. B-K5	P-B3
5. QKt-Q2	R-Q2
6. Castles	P-K4
7. B-Kt3	B-K2
8. P-B3	Castles
9. Kt x P	P-BP
10. Kt x P	KKt-B3
11. Kt x P	KKt-B4
12. B-B4	R-K3
13. Q-Q4	B-B3
14. Kt-B4	Kt x P
15. Kt-B4	Q-B2
16. QxKt ph	KxQ
17. QxQ ch	KR-Q
18. KR-Q	KR-Q
19. B-B7	R-K2
20. B-B5	R-K2
21. B-Q8	R-K2
22. BxR	KxR
23. R-Q6 ch	R-K3
24. R-Q7	R-K2
25. QR-Q	R-K3
26. QR-Q6 ch	R-K2
27. R-Kt3	R-K2
28. RxR ch	KR
29. P-B3	P-KR4
30. K-B2	B-K2
31. K-B3	P-B5
32. P-K4	P-KK14
33. P-Kt5 ch	Kt x P
34. P-B6 ch	P-B6
35. K-B2	P-B6
36. K-Kt2	P-R5
37. K-R3	K-K4
38. P-K5	B-K4
39. P-B4	P-R4
40. KxP	P-K4
41. K-R5	B-K4
42. P-K6	K-B
43. P-K7	P-K15
44. P-B5	P-K16
45. K-B6	P-B5
46. P-R3	P-K1
47. P-R4	P-B5
48. K-Kt6	K-R
49. P-B6	Resigns
50. K-B7	

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England—The annual intervarsity boat race between crews representing Oxford and Cambridge will take place on April 1, 1922, over the customary Putney to Mortlake course on the River Thames. The president of Oxford University Boat Club for this season is D. T. Raikes, Merton, who stroked the Dark Blue eight which lost by one length to Cambridge in March last after a hard race, while the Light Blues' president is H. B. Playford, Jesus. He rowed in the Cambridge boat in 1921 to 2 goals to 1 without a great deal of difficulty, and the Association Sportive de Cannes won against Olympique d'Antibes by two clear goals.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France—The first international Association football match of the season between France and Holland, which took place at the Stade Pershing, interfered considerably with the ordinary French regional championships on November 13, and few matches of note were held. In the Southeast, Stade de Montpellier defeated Sports Athlétiques Provençaux by 5 goals to 1 without a great deal of difficulty, and the Association Sportive de Cannes won against Olympique d'Antibes by two clear goals.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE FAITHFUL HEART"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Faithful Heart," a comedy by Monckton Hoffe, at the Comedy Theater, London. The cast.

Prologue: 1899

Waverley Anglo Godfrey Tearle
Major Lestrade Lawrence Tibbett
Mrs. Gathorne Ruth Maillard
Ginger Lois Heatherley
Blacky I Mary Odette
Play: 20 years later
Lieut. Col. Waverley Anglo Godfrey Tearle
Sergeant-Major Brabazon Victor Tandy
Gilbert Oughterson Martin Walker
Lord Rotherham Charles Rainsford
Private Mitchell Charles Maunsel
George Ruth Evans
Pritchard Ernest Woods
Boots Patrick Hurley
Diana Oughterson Mollie Kerr
Blacky II Mary Odette

LONDON, England.—It is pleasant to record so complete and unequivocal a success as that obtained at the first presentation of Mr. Monckton Hoffe's new comedy, "The Faithful Heart." Taken as a whole, nothing more excellent has been seen in London for some time, for even though certain passages may jar upon sensitive people, and though every one may not agree with the solution of certain problems that are raised, the persons of the play are so true to life, and the author's handling of them, while full of humorous touches, is so human throughout, so natural, so tender, true and beautifully sympathetic, that the audience surrendered completely, until, at the close, even the most case-hardened of the critics were joining in delighted applause. It was a triumph well won, by the author, and also by one of the most aptly chosen and thoroughly competent casts ever to witness a play in which the dramatist's full purpose has been more perfectly and effortlessly carried out than here at the Comedy. Members of the audience, as they strolled through the foyer, were competing with one another in expressions of approval. "I did not think I should ever again be so moved in a theater," said one; and another, "It is so nice to be able to praise."

Yet the story Mr. Hoffe tells is none too probable; and its people are just of ordinary temper. All the charm lies in the manner of telling. Waverley Anglo of the Mercantile Marine has fallen in love with "Blacky," the dark-haired daughter of a hotel-keeper at Southampton. He is on the eve of a long voyage, and, to hearten the disconsolate girl, he makes a bet with her that one day he will meet her again, in that same room. But he fails to do so. For 20 years he roams the world, reappearing as a staff-colonel, harassed by the problems of demobilization. He has become engaged, meanwhile, to another woman, a lady of high social position, and his memory of the former love affair is now hazy, and almost completely lost. Then, on the very eve of his marriage, there comes to him a young girl. She tells him who she is—his own daughter, motherless from birth; and so is posed her father's stiff problem—that of determining toward which woman his higher duties lies, and how he may best fulfill it. Anglo is ambitious enough, and poor enough, to be strongly tempted by the material and social inducements that, by way of bribe, the relatives of his fiancée shower upon him; but he is also too honest, and too independent, to accept them. Devoted though he be to her to whom he has promised marriage, the presence of his daughter, nevertheless, evokes in him, little by little, the memory of his mother; and—since he must choose—the final decision is at last come to, that he will devote his life to his daughter. The epilogue brings them both back to the room in the Southampton hotel, in which the bet had been made 20 years before; and there—as had been agreed with the first "Blacky"—he pays to the same old "Boots," George, the promised £5; and then, with the second Blacky upon his arm, goes out, a merchant captain once more, to his ship and the open sea.

Now all this may sound crude enough in the brief telling; but it must be added that the people of this little drama are drawn to Mr. Hoffe with so discerning, subtle, and delicate an art, as to win whole-hearted sympathy for them all. You may not find the story, as such, easily credible, nor even pleasant; you may disapprove the dénouement, but no spectator of the comedy, we feel sure, will withhold admiration from the fidelity, the poetry, and the simple beauty that are there. And it is all so naturally and easily done, without sentimentality, or any other obvious strivings after cheap theatrical effect.

A competent author, as is always the case, had made smooth work for the actors, but with what zest and skill they seized upon their opportunity! Many of the scenes, being very intimate, were played, as they should be, in a low key. Yet not one word of the quiet, clear and pure articulation was lost upon that silent house. Mr. Godfrey Tearle played the lead with a subtlety of intelligence that could not possibly have been improved upon; and Miss Mary Odette, a recruit, it seems, from the picture play, showed herself a more than competent actress. Her delicate handling of the scene in which her father discovers her identity was nothing short of exquisite, in its truthful simplicity. It lingers delightfully in the memory. Miss Mollie Kerr, as the high-bred fiancée, also played a difficult part with much charm, and with convincing truth. Her closing lines, spoken as beautifully as they were written, were models of how such work should be done. Speeches, of course, were called for, and Mr. Leon Lion, respond-

ing, brought a memorable evening to a close. "The Faithful Heart" should have a long and prosperous run.

NEW COMEDY BY GLADYS UNGER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Eastern News Office

"The Fair New Year," by Gladys Unger, presented by Miss Newell at the Republic Theater, New York City, evening of December 6. The cast:

Prince Mirza Pataullah Khan, Claude King

Mousa Beg John H. Brewer

Ismael Beg Berkley Huntington

Ionides Robert Fischer

Lala John Smith

The Prince Regent Louis Wolheim

The Queen Stanley Green

Lord Ormonde Harry Green

The Hon. Claude Faulconhurst

Dennis King

Mr. Fitzjames Echlin Gayer

The Hon. Charles Hill Harry Green

Captain Richard Wingham, Messenger Bellis

Portleigh Roy Cochran

The Duchess of Darlington

Kathleen Malone

Lady Ottery Ethel Malone

The Hon. Georgina Faulconhurst

Fay West

Lady Blandish Nellie Graham-Dent

Miss Priscilla Hart Helene Sinnott

Zora Margaret Mower

NEW YORK, New York—In this attempt to contrast the manners of the East with those of the West we have once more an idea, bursting with possibilities, but denied even an approximation of their full expression. Miss Unger's dialogue turns many a gentle point against British custom and fashion, but the plot inslets upon dulling them all. If the dramatist had wielded the rapier of satire throughout, let the plot fall where it might, she might have written a significant play. By serving the plot abjectly what might have been dramatic satire of a fine sort degenerated into an empty, fantastic story; a story of a Circassian princess-slave who, brought by the Persian Shah's emissary as one of his gifts to the English Shah, becomes a free woman in the British sense, and hastily repenting, flees from the restrictions of such freedom and back to the freedom of her slavery.

Miss Mower has not the fire to make this Circassian live with vividness, but she does give the rôle a piquant charm. But why must eastern princesses, especially the wild desert sort, always be conceived as of statuesque dignitaries? Are none of them tomboyish children bubbling over with humanity and joy? The Persian Shah, naturally, was justly a dandy, and Claude King played him impressively. With the one exception of Echlin Gayer's foreign office demand, the other players were unfortunate in being generally on a level with the inconsequential standard of their rôles. It should be added that Robert Fischer and John H. Brewer (he is not a "Dear Brutus" alumnus!) and is it not good to be able to remember such plays? were rather successful in making the Ambassador's attendants seem real.

M. DE POURCEAUGNAC REVIVED IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—"Monsieur de Pourceaugnac" may not be among the best plays of Molière but the present writer cannot agree with those Paris critics who complain that the Comédie-Française should have presented this work in anticipation of the great Molière festival which is to be held in January in celebration of the tercentenary of the greatest French dramatist. It is a farce, but although it is often pure burlesque there are scenes of the finest comedy.

Such slips as these, though significant, might be easily rectified. But the play is fundamentally unsound and nothing can put it right. Of this fact Miss Dane may have been dimly conscious. There is a sense of insecurity about the author's note. Why, if she would show us the evolution of Shakespeare's genius does she describe "the nature of the experiences" and not the experiences themselves? What does the expression mean? If one may go by the play, it means a flagrant flouting of the little that is known to be true and the substitution of much that is known to be false, and is, moreover, frequently ridiculous. In effect Miss Dane says, "In order to arrive at a just conclusion I reserve the right of falsifying the premises." A pretty way to get at the truth about anything! It was open to Miss Dane to accept the facts, and using as many or as few of them as suited her purpose, while leaving the others alone, to rear on them a work of imagination. But such distinctions are hard to justify, and there is much clowning that is really nearer to the truth than more pretentious comedy. This is not to deny the buffoonery in which Molière indulges. Nor is it to attempt to show that the present play deserves to be numbered among the most memorable pieces of the marvelous author. But, taken simply and in the spirit of fun in which it was written, "Monsieur de Pourceaugnac" is, undoubtedly, worthy of revival at a moment when the genius of Molière is being especially honored in France.

At the same time it is not unfair to ask whether Mr. George Barr is not mistaken in mounting them so pompously. It may well be that Molière is better in a simple dress than in a series of elaborate diversifications. There is perhaps too much ballet, and the comedy would gain by being stripped of some of these spectacles that were provided for an elegant court and a king who delighted in sumptuousness. Still, though it may be desirable to cut out some of the superfluous amusements that are not really of Molière, when the piece is restored to the permanent repertory of the Comédie-Française, it must be remembered that the present occasion is a special one and has an historical as well as a dramatic sense. The purpose is to surround the Molière fête with all the circumstance possible. For the tercentenary the work is given in its entirety.

The incidental music was composed by Lulli and has long ago been lost. Now it was resolved to reconstitute the Lulli music so that the play might be given as it was given before Louis XIV. The greatest praise should then go to Raymond Charpentier, who has taken the themes which remain and studied ancient documents and by clever and patient research and work has reconstructed and re-orchestrated the accompaniment of Lulli. The music is pleasant and amusing and Mr. Charpentier is to be congratulated.

The real difficulty is that while some of the characters are obviously intended to be farcical others do not leave the domain of what is properly comedy. As the producers have thought fit by costume and by all sorts

of accessories to push the buffoonery to the limit, there results a want of harmony. Either the farce should be toned down, or the comedy should be pitched higher. The keynote has not been struck and followed.

However, no lover of Molière could afford to miss this performance and it must certainly be seen again in its place in the January repertory. Leon Bernard, clad in the most capricious costume, Mme. Sylva, and Mme. Sussana and Andrew Brunet were excellent, and the doctors were represented with a verve that put the audience in the greatest good humor.

MANY INVENTIONS

"Will Shakespeare" in London By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Will Shakespeare," an invention in four acts by Clemente Dane, produced at the Shaftesbury Theater, London, on November 14. Miss Dane, however, does not claim to be true to history. It is no more than an attempt to suggest the nature of the experiences which went to the development of Shakespeare's genius." The cast:

Will Shakespeare Philip Merivale
Anne Moyna Macgill
Mrs. Hathaway Mary Porte
Henry Arthur Lloyd
Queen Elizabeth Hilda Wright
Mary Fitton Mary Clare
Kit Marlowe Claude Rains

LONDON, England—Shakespeare is always a stiff literary proposition and perhaps the writer to come off best was William Black in his novel, "Judith Shakespeare," in which, if memory serves, he always reverently refers to Shakespeare simply as "Judith's father." In strong contrast is the underbred familiarity of Garrick, who, not content with revamping the tragedies, wrote for his

"Romeo and Juliet," Not even the charming personality of Miss Moyna Macgill can prevent one from feeling that Anne has put her mother to a great deal of unnecessary trouble.

Shakespeare's second experience is

with Mary Fitton. The Mary Fitton of history was a lady about the Court.

Miss Dane assumes her to be "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets."

Mary's sole claim to that title rests on the theory, now generally discredited, that Pembroke was the "Mr. W. H." to whom the sonnets are addressed. Be

that as it may, Mary cannot be of

the vulgar venturous young baggage of the play. Queen Elizabeth is,

so to speak, bringing Shakespeare,

que poet, by hand, and, thinking it

high time he wrote a love-drama,

applies Mary to him. The result is

that the two are having enough trouble in real life," he argued, "and will not care

for tragedies, or even comedies, on the

stage. What they want is musical

comedy or farce; when they go to a

theater, they want to laugh."

"I doubted this reasoning, and urged

that the people would be made more

thoughtful by the war, and that seri-

ous plays would appeal to them in

that mood, more strongly, even, than

the lighter forms of entertainment. I

could not convince my partner of the

correctness of my view and we parted

company. I continued on the road,

and, with the exception of the first

few weeks, my judgment has been

confirmed, not only in the case of my

own ventures, but as to those of other

companies which have been presenting

serious plays in the United States for

the past three years or more. Seven years

ago, the audiences at most serious

plays—I am not speaking now of little

theaters and amateur productions, but

of professional companies—were com-

posed largely of students and teachers

and literary people, intent on hearing

the great lines they were studying or

reading, as spoken by the skilled imita-

tor on the modern stage. This was

especially true of Shakespearean pro-

ductions.

"Today, this predominance is re-

versed. The teachers, students and

readers are there in as great, possibly

greater, numbers than ever, but they

are outnumbered by regular theater-

goers, people who are seeking enter-

tainment and amusement, intent on

seeing great plays greatly performed.

These are people whose ideas of what

they want in entertainment and amuse-

ment have changed within the

past five years, and especially within

the past three years, more especially

within the past two years. This new

quality of the audience is apparent

in the disproportionate number of

spectators who come to the theater

in the hope of finding a good

play, and the number of spectators

who come to the theater in the hope of

finding a good play, and the number of spectators

who come to the theater in the hope of

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THE HOME FORUM

Pictures

Light, warmth, and sprouting greenness, and o'er all
Blue, stainless, steel-bright ether, raining down
Tranquillity upon the deep-hushed town.
The freshening meadows, and the hill-sides brown;
Voices of the west-wind from the hills of pine,
And the brimmed river from its distant fall,
Low hum' of bees, and joyous interlude
Of bird-songs in the streamlet-skirting wood.—
Heralds and prophecies of sound and sight,
Blessed forerunners of the warmth and light...
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

A Province of the Rug Makers

(P. Hale in "Persian Uplands")

Birjand, 17th November, 1913.

Dear M.—I am making my new quarters comfortable by degrees, and have just ordered a carpet from the best factory in the district, which happens to adjoin my house. I inspected the factory a fortnight ago, and, after looking over the score of hand-looms, chose a "creation" that was near completion. Later it appeared that the carpet of my choice was already sold, so that I have commissioned the master-weaver to make me one of a certain design which he showed me. It will measure about fourteen square yards, will take three months to make, and will cost about twenty-five pounds. It will be of wool with a cotton warp, will have about ninety loops or knots to the square inch, will include about sixteen colors or fast dye, and will last for twenty years with ordinary wear.

A Persian doesn't mind spending money on his carpets, for he sits on them, prays on them, and spreads his dinner-cloth on them, so that when his floors are well-covered his rooms are almost furnished. Hence the excellence of the craft. The Persian carpet is the finest in the world in point of workmanship, durability, and delicacy of design and coloring. Those made in this district average a fair quality and have, of course, a characteristic style of their own. They are nearly all brought to Birjand and then sent up to Meshed for sale and export. Directly or indirectly the industry supports most of the local population.

I have been reading a few old annual Consular Reports on the trade of the district. Possibly you have never heard of such things, but if so, you needn't let their existence disturb you. They are very dry documents, interesting only to the British Govern-

ment and to business men and people who compile encyclopedias. In case you are still curious as to what they are like, I have paraphrased one for you in the roomy manner of the ancients, leaving out the figures and statistical tables (which are beyond paraphrase), and adding a few facts which don't concern the government or their consuls. The facts are as true as I can make them, but by way of

for there the beasts of burden pass with their loads. From the north come camels and mules in plenty to Birjand, bringing oil and sugar from Russia, bringing rice from Sabzevar, and from Khurusan the silk that goes down to India. Also their eating and drinking vessels and their lamps they bring from Russia, and cloth of wool and cotton. And when the camels and mules have been eased of their

and we are reduced to conjecture only. If their art cannot always conceal itself absolutely, at least it avoids all overt self-revelation.

Stevenson was a little like Poe in his fondness for talking about himself, and in his constant interest in analyzing the arduous problems of style and of structure and the hidden principles of honest narrative. Perhaps there is no more characteristic passage in all

ume of the "Spectator" which had fallen into his hands, and combining again the fragments in the strenuous effort to surprise the secret of their easy clarity. But there is no need to multiply examples. Of a truth, "that is the way to learn to write,—to study in the workshop of the masters and to seek to use their tools as best we can."—(From "Gateways to Literature and Other Essays.")

Activity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. EDDY has employed the word *omni-action* as a synonym for good, which is God, in the Glossary of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," where she says: "Good, God; Spirit; omnipotence; omniscience; omnipresence; *omni-action*." (Page 587.) This has opened up a new vista to many an earnest seeker for truth, revealing a field of inestimable usefulness in his search for a practical understanding of God, divine Principle. Until the student of Christian Science has his attention once called to the great fact that God is all action or *omni-action*, he is likely to cling to the old falsity that evil can be active as well as good. That is to say, judging as he has, before Christian Science was directed to his attention, by what has been presented to him throughout his present experience, that evil and its concomitants, disease and discord of every sort, seem, if anything, more active and more present than good. But in the recognition of the all-activity of infinite Mind, filling all space and including all reality, he finds that, automatically, he must relinquish his belief in any other power or activity. There is probably nothing that comes to one's consciousness that more completely and more promptly frees him from the bondage of fear and its trail of disaster and death than the simple realization that there can be but one action or activity, the all-inclusive and all-harmonious presence of divine Love. This apprehension of the truth concerning God and man as applied to one's daily problems, is the Christ, and does heal, here and now, just as it did when Christ Jesus declared: "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

Nothing is more uplifting in meeting the fears of human belief than to see that the universe is mental or spiritual and that everything that actually exists is manifesting, and has always manifested and will continue forever to manifest the activity of divine Principle or eternal Mind. The infinite activity of God is, of necessity, reflected as infinite idea, knowing no volition nor action but that which emanates from the one and only source of all action. "Mind is the source of all movement," declares Mary Baker Eddy on page 283 of "Science and Health," and there is no inertia to retard or check its perpetual and harmonious action." The clarity of this statement puts it within the ready apprehension of the simplest seeker after Truth, and enables him to see that in the measure that he holds fast to this understanding, will he find his freedom from the bondage of material beliefs in all of its myriad forms. He sees that the false concept of God, as the creator of evil as well as of good, is at once dispelled and, in lieu of this, he finds himself equipped with the sword of the Spirit, both ready and able to destroy the belief in the activity of aught that is not harmonious. Hence he must conclude that evil is transitory and temporal and can have no activity, power or law.

It makes no difference how persistent or how stubborn the problem which presents itself appears to be, a radical adherence to the fact that the activity of Mind, and its infinite idea, is the only activity there can be, is forever operative. This divine idea can never be deprived, for a single instant, of manifesting the all-power, and this understanding opens the way to a correct and ready solution. With his liberation comes joy and freedom and a taste of what the Bible refers to as the liberty of the sons of God. Could one imagine, for a moment, a perfect and complete creation derived from all good possessing inertia or inaction of any sort? This would imply stagnation, and stagnation is death.

Line engraving was learned from the goldsmiths, etching from the armorers. The practice of ornamenting guns and arms with etched designs is a good deal prior to the oldest printed etching. In ornamenting their works with engraved lines, the goldsmiths of Florence—in the middle of the fifteenth century—employed a process by means of which they filled up the hollows (produced by the burin) with a black enamel made of silver, lead and sulphur. This method was called "Niello."

At a later period it was discovered that a proof could be taken on damped paper by filling the engraved lines with a certain ink and wiping it off the surface of the plate, sufficient pressure being applied to make the paper go into the hollows to fetch the ink out of them. This was the beginning of plate printing.—"On Making and Collecting Etchings," by E. Hesketh Hubbard, A. R. W. A.

Etching Is Nothing but Drawing

Etching, when stripped of all technicalities, is nothing but drawing with a point on metal. The biting in of the drawing and the printing of the plate—important as these operations undoubtedly are—will always remain mechanical operations, guided of course by the intelligence, and need not even be carried out by the creator of the drawing. Pure dry-point etching is a modern invention. It simply means scratching a design on metal with a sharp needle and printing copies from the drawing with printer's ink. The accidental discovery of the possibilities of taking impressions from engraved metal led to the invention of printed pictures from metal plates; but the printed pictures were produced by the Chinese from wood blocks—engraved in relief—long before the impressions were taken from intaglio engravings on metal.

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You English Words

Out of us all
That makes rhymes,
Will you choose
Sometimes—

Choose me,
You English words?

I know you:
You are light as dreams,
Tough as oak,
Precious as gold,
As poppies and corn,
Or an old cloak;
Sweet as our birds
To the ear
As the burnet rose
In the heat
Of Midsummer: . . .
Strange and sweet
Equally,
And familiar,
To the eye,
As the dearest faces
That a man knows.

—Edward Thomas.

The Beaten Road

Sincerity is like traveling in a plain, beaten road, which commonly brings a man sooner to his journey's end than by-ways, in which men often lose themselves.—Tillotson

good will to men. It is the peace that the world can neither give nor take away and which humanity is rapidly awakening to recognize as the pearl of great price, which cannot be acquired by another's vicarious effort. But only in the proportion in which the activity of divine Love becomes to him a divine reality, and the belief in any power apart from God, Principle, destroyed is harmony established in his experience. The day will then arrive when the faithful pilgrim can say with the Psalmist: "As for me, I will behold thy face in righteousness: I shall be satisfied, when I awake, with thy likeness." The realization can come only as humanity lays down all fleshiness or sensuality, rejecting every thought that defileth or maketh a lie. Then, finally, shall be attained what the great Apostle to the Gentiles so beautifully portrayed as "the fruit of the Spirit . . . love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance; against such there is no law."

Recollections for Lady Teazle

Sir Peter Teazle. "Yes, yes, madam, you were then in somewhat a humbler style—the daughter of a plain country squire. Recollect, Lady Teazle, when I saw you first sitting at your tambour in a pretty figured linen gown, with a bunch of keys at your side, your hair combed smooth over a roll, and your apartment hung round with fruits in worsted of your own working."

Lady Teazle. "Oh, yes, I remember very well, and a curious life I led. My daily occupation to inspect the dairy, superintend the poultry, make extracts from the family receipt-book, and comb my aunt Deborah's lapdog."

Sir Peter. "Yes, yes, ma'am, 'twas so indeed."

Lady Teazle. "And then, you know, my evening amusements! To draw patterns for ruffles, which I had not the materials to make up; to play Pope Joan with the Curate; to read a sermon to my aunt; or to be stuck down to an old spinet to strum the fiddle to sleep . . ."

Sir Peter. "I am glad you have so good a memory. Yes, madam, these were the recreations I took you from; but now you must have your coach-vis-a-vis—and three powdered footmen before your chair; and, in the summer, a pair of white cats to draw you to Kensington Gardens. No recollection, I suppose, when you were content to ride double, behind the butler, on a docked coach-horse?"

Lady Teazle. "No . . . I never did that: I deny the butler and the coach-horse."—The School for Scandal, Sheridan.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, DEC. 13, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Philosophy of Joaney Crowhawn

THAT delightful humorist, E. G. Somerville, who knows Ireland from the Bog of Allan to the hills of Ballymacarrett, tells a story of a visit to the "Kingdom of Kerry" during the great war. One day, in conversation with the virago who presided over the destinies of a dairy there, the question of the maltreatment of the British prisoners in Germany came up. The lady of the dairy listened with an ominous frown, for had she not a son in the Munsters? Then, after a further recital of horrors, she burst forth, "And that's what should be done to themselves! But sure th' English is no good! I bet ye them rotten English won't murder their prisoners!" Unfortunately for the logic of Joaney Crowhawn, the Irish, tried by the same standard, would have proved, it is to be feared, just as worthless and rotten. But the Irish have a way of describing minnows as great whales, and a habit, as Lever pointed out, of fighting like devils for conciliation. Thus, no doubt, Joaney was self-convinced that the Munsters would have done something awful in the place of the Devons, whereas what they would have done is the sort of thing delightfully exposed by Michael Collins, the general of the Republican army, when being asked by a reporter whether he was pleased with Cardinal Logue's pronouncement, he replied good-humoredly that the question was not a fair one, and then continued, "The point is that whenever we had a controversy in Ireland in the past we always went in for abusing each other. I want to show every one that we can conduct this controversy without resort to such tactics." Think of it, Mr. Healy, this is the young Ireland of 1921.

Michael Collins' warning comes in a good hour. Already, as the fiery "Tim" is pointing out, the extremists, under the banner of Mr. de Valera, are casting doubts upon the credentials of the Sinn Fein delegates, and so threatening to break faith with Mr. Lloyd George. Now "Tim" has no higher opinion of the English than Joaney herself. He talks of their "miry footsteps," and produces once more the treaty of Limerick. But he also thinks it a little late in the day to repudiate Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins with any chance of being taken seriously, seeing that, two short months ago, Mr. de Valera himself announced that "A united nation has confidence in them, and will support them unflinchingly."

The position of Mr. de Valera is, indeed, an awkward one. He represents, in a way, the young priests, hotheads almost to a man. But he has the sober heads of the hierarchy to a man against him, if his friend the Bishop of Dromore be excepted. He has also against him the Republican army, whose "little corporal" is Michael Collins, the Labor battalions which swear by Arthur Griffith, the whole body of the business men of the South, and the phalanx of the Southern Unionists under leaders like Sir Horace Plunkett. As for Dail Eireann, more than two-thirds of its members, as far as is known, are supporters of the treaty. Therefore, Mr. de Valera is threatened with a retirement to the wilderness. But in the wilderness in Ireland a man can do considerable damage. There are too many Joaney Crowhawns amongst his audience, and it would not require a particularly astute leader to bring about a cleavage in Ireland between the farmers and the industrialists. There is the making of such a cleavage ready to hand. Those, indeed, who know Ireland best declare that when the hatchet is buried so far as England is immediately concerned, the antagonisms within Sinn Fein will develop on just such lines. Then the industrial South will stretch forth a hand to the industrial North East, and in just that way may come about the obliteration of the frontier of the Boyne.

This is an interesting and far-reaching speculation. For the farmers of southern Ireland are, perhaps, the most conservative and reactionary body in Europe, whereas the industrialists of the Belfast shipyards and the linen mills are the most advanced radicals in the United Kingdom. What Lord Haldane would call their spiritual home is the Clyde, and beyond that the Kremlin. They have been termed the Bolsheviks of the British Isles, and there is just as much truth in this as there is in most labels. However, whatever there may be of Sovietism in the United Kingdom is to be found on Clydebank and on Belfast Lough. Therefore will it be peculiarly interesting to see how the elections fall when next they are held in southern Ireland. When the Bank of Ireland vacates its present premises, and these revert to their original purpose of housing an Irish Parliament, the gentlemen who catch Mr. Speaker's eye will be of a very different order to those who voted away their own birthright, and passed the act of union, and that, after all, was only one hundred and twenty years ago.

The story of that remarkable scene has been told by a hundred historians. That of its counterpart, as enacted in the Cabinet room in Downing Street, has yet to be written. Something of what happened there has been disclosed by Sir Hamar Greenwood, whom, when he wanted him to go to the Irish office, the Prime Minister approached with the cheerful proposal, "Hamar, I want you to go to Ireland. It is a tough job. Face the realities. You may fail. You may get shot. You may win. Talk it over with Lady Greenwood." So Sir Hamar went, and he has been the wicked uncle of the Irish drama ever since, the babes in the wood being Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins. Yet until they met in the Cabinet room in Downing Street Sir Hamar had never seen Michael Collins, the man who had evaded every effort to capture him. There he was, face to face with the Sinn Fein Napoleon, the man, he says, "who really represents the faith and the aspirations of southern Ireland, and who alone can make an effective and lasting peace."

Thus it comes about that it is Michael Collins who will lead the fight for the treaty against Mr. de Valera and his supporters. The debates, both in Dublin and

London, will be full of immense interest, full of the fascination of those century-old debates in which the Union was forged. Meantime Ulster looks on, attentive to every word which will be uttered. Much that affects the future of a United Ireland will be heard in the coming debates, and it is here, if he be not careful, that Mr. de Valera may do untold harm. The men of North East Ulster are Irish to the bone, much more dour than the Southern Unionists, but gifted with an endurance which the Southern Unionist knows nothing of. Typical of their spirit is Sir James Craig, who, Sir Hamar Greenwood hazards, may yet be Prime Minister of a United Ireland. Sir James has to make up his mind how he will advise Ulster to act. He is a shrewd, hard-headed business man who will weigh the South largely no doubt by what it says and what it promises in the coming debate. One thing at any rate every one knows, that if peace had not been signed in Downing Street Ireland would have been given up to civil war. The men who had headed the fighting in Ireland, on both sides, were present in No. 10. They knew what the failure to agree would mean, and they were loath to face it. Mr. de Valera, in the comfortable assurance that he will be defeated, may be willing to face the responsibility of attempting to plunge the country into this civil war. It is a responsibility few men would care to share with him.

The Demands of the Packer Workers

IT is not an evidence of failure of their effort to enforce their demands upon the employing packers, in Chicago and elsewhere in the middle west, that the striking employees of those great industrial plants have announced their willingness to accept government aid in bringing about arbitration. Indeed, it is largely because the employers have refused longer to continue the methods of wage adjustments provided by the so-called Alschuler plan, that the present differences have arisen. The demand of the workers now is not for the wage scale provided in time of war and immediately following the war, but for a continuance of the arbitral system provided by the government as an economic necessity at a time when uninterrupted production was an admitted necessity. The employers accepted the system proposed, with the result that satisfactory conditions were maintained, even with such reasonable reductions in wages as the necessities of economic conditions dictated, until the determination was announced by the packers to refuse longer to submit the matter of wage scales and working conditions to arbitration by Judge Alschuler.

In place of the federal arbitrating authority the packers set up what they call shop councils, composed of representatives of the unionized workers and of the employing companies. As a result, the wage scales existing on September 15, 1921, have been generally abrogated, and the pay of the workers has been reduced. It is because of the refusal to accept this reduction in wages that the employees have gone out, insisting that they have never agreed to the plan to do away with the arbitration method under which the plants have been operated, and that they have not generally consented to the plant council method. These councils, they insist, are controlled absolutely by the employers, the union representation being helpless against unfavorable odds. The claim is a vital one, and one which should be substantiated or disproved, not only because of its bearing on the present controversy, but because of its effect upon industry generally. If these plant councils are not to be, in fact, free from domination, either by the employers or the workers, their purpose will fail. Theoretically, at least, they offer a means of adjustment for all differences between employee and employer. They are, if they are anything at all, automatically adjusted courts of arbitration, with their jurisdiction limited to the plant or industry represented. The packers, in the present case, if they are sincere, have subscribed to the theory of arbitration in establishing these councils or in permitting them to be established. If they are sincere they cannot deny that fair and equitable arbitration and adjustment are aimed at.

The dissatisfied employees of the plants insist that the end sought has actually been defeated by the packers themselves in organizing and controlling the plant councils. If this claim can be established, the packers can claim no greater rights against the demands of the strikers than they could have claimed had the reduction in wages been arbitrarily made. And if the striking workers do establish their contention, it would follow that their demand that the matters in dispute be fairly arbitrated has been justified. It is hardly enough that the places of those who have gone out may be filled by those who have no employment and are willing to accept the reduced wages offered. There is a responsibility which the employers cannot so easily shift, if the reasonableness of the workers' claim is shown. It cannot be denied that the willingness of those who have been led to believe that their cause was being protected under a system declared to be fair to all concerned, to resubmit it to a tribunal of unquestioned impartiality, should go far toward establishing their sincerity and good faith.

A Recent Conference in London

THE International Conference on Economic Recovery and World Peace, held in London recently, represented a sincere effort to grapple with a problem of tremendous magnitude. It was the second gathering of its kind, and, like all such conferences, was undoubtedly hampered by its own unwieldiness and by the effort which was made to include as many questions as possible among the subjects to be considered. All such unofficial gatherings, of course, depend for their value entirely upon the light they throw on the subjects discussed, and in this respect the gathering in London must be accounted in some ways successful. Thus the "international paradox," as put before the conference by its chairman, J. A. Hobson, was peculiarly effective. "In certain parts of the world," Mr. Hobson said, "there are vast stores of food, materials, machinery, ships, everything that is wanted for the revival and reconstruction of the world, but the people who require them have not the means to purchase them, and consequently whole populations are perishing." Such a statement is recognized at once by

the man in the street as beyond dispute, and he is more and more insistent that a way shall be found out of the impasse.

Another important subject dealt with by the conference was the question of unemployment. The chief speaker was the well-known British economist, Sir George Paish, who chiefly deplored the fact that most governments were adopting, in regard to unemployment, a policy of drift. The outlook as presented by Sir George was far from reassuring, but, whilst no one would desire to minimize the seriousness of the situation, the last two or three years, if they have shown anything, have shown that economic forecasts are, in the highest degree, unreliable. It is, for instance, at least two years since Austria was declared, by no less an authority than Sir George Paish himself, to be on the verge of complete economic collapse. Austria has not yet collapsed, economically or in any other way. When, therefore, Sir George Paish declares that there are at present 6,000,000 unemployed in the United States, that "the credit machine is breaking down, and a considerable percentage of the institutions of America are threatened with bankruptcy, and that if the government continues to let the situation alone, in another year there will be 12,000,000 unemployed in America," those familiar with actual conditions in the country are inclined to the view that Sir George Paish is spoiling his case through overstatement.

Sir George Paish's speech, however, was typical of many made at the conference. There was about the method of dealing with the question of armament, of reparations, of international credit, and other matters of similar magnitude, a tendency to be too superficial to be convincing. The conference was, in fact, chiefly given over to adverse criticism on all conditions and all settlements as they are. There was, it is true, a measure of constructive effort, but no one could read the accounts of the deliberations of the conference without being struck by the fact that a desire to emphasize international good will was far from being in evidence. The statement made by Sir Gilbert Murray that if only the atmosphere of the League of Nations could be diffused among the peoples of the world, half the problems of the world would be solved, indicated a just line of reasoning. The one essential is international good will. Given good will, almost anything can be accomplished. Without it, real progress is impossible.

A Season of Stage Revivals

BOTH in London and in New York this season, with the public showing in uncommonly large numbers a tendency to stay away from poor and indifferent plays, the managers have resorted in an unusual degree to revivals of former successes as a means of keeping their theaters open and fulfilling contracts with players.

Thus New York last week saw the restaging of two highly popular plays of a decade ago, "Bought and Paid For" and "Alias Jimmy Valentine," both melodramas. This week in the same city "The Chocolate Soldier," the Vienna operetta with Oscar Strauss' music, based upon a libretto made from Shaw's "Arms and the Man," is to be presented again. Within a few months Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple" is to be revived by the Theater Guild of New York, and William Faversham is to appear again in "The Squawman." David Belasco, one of the most astute of managers, began the season with two revivals. In London this season there have been revivals of "Quality Street," "Ruddigore," "The Only Way," "The Speckled Band" and "The Burgomaster of Belgium," not to mention the West End presentation of "Abraham Lincoln," which had such an uncommonly long run at the Lyric Theater, Hammersmith, or "The Beggar's Opera," which has been running for many months at the same suburban theater.

Shakespearean plays are not enumerated among these revivals, for every season knows them. A considerable number of the poet's plays appear always to be in season, though the list may vary from year to year because the managers discover that they have been presenting one or another piece too often. Thus "The Merchant of Venice" has been having a much needed rest during the past five years, after a period when the larger cities were seeing four to seven different presentations of it each season. This year Sothern and Marlowe, among others, are acting it again, and are finding that a new public has come along to whom this drama in performance is fresh. Likewise, perhaps, Gilbert and Sullivan revivals should not be listed as such, ordinarily, but special interest attaches to the restaging of "Ruddigore," its first in London since the original production.

On the whole the managers appear to have made shrewd choices, and have been generous in engaging talented players for these revivals. The performances compare well with those of the original casts, and the original players appear to have been reengaged whenever possible. What the public liked in these particular plays a decade ago the public of today evidently likes to a considerable degree. So encouraging has been the response that there are rumors of several other revivals to come. Certainly there appears little inclination now to test unknown plays by unknown authors in the light of the cool reception accorded to so many new pieces in the London and New York playhouses this season.

The subject of revivals naturally leads playgoers to make up their own list of performances of other days that they would like to see again. "The Admirable Crichton" proved a "draw" when restaged last season in London, so why not offer it again in New York with William Gillette in his great performance of the accomplished and philosophical butler? If his acting in his newest play takes up all his evenings and regular matinées, a special Barrie matinée season would be more than welcome, if practicable, with Miss Maude Adams again as Maggie Shand and Peter Pan, parts that she will play again surely. In a season of revivals the Irish Players might contribute "The Well of the Saints" and present Rutherford Mayne's delightful folk comedy, "The Drone," which has not yet had a fair hearing in the larger cities outside Ireland. Who can doubt that David Warfield can present "The Music Master" and "The Auctioneer" again satisfactorily? When Lyn

Harding finishes with his present Conan Doyle revival, would that he could be seen again as the artist in "The Great Adventure." And so one might continue. Almost every current performance includes players who have been associated with fine things of the past that one would like to see again.

That there would be even more revivals than at present if the repertory system were in general use, or if the actor-manager system had not almost disappeared, seems certain. The repertory theaters of today are largely founded upon revivals; indeed, without revivals they could not exist. Martin Harvey is typical of the old-line managers who kept the best things in their repertoires before the public, in occasional performances at least.

One of the chief defects of the multiple manager system is its custom of wearing a good play out too quickly, or of discarding it for good when it might hold the stage for many years, under a system that tended to conserve the best pieces instead of wringing as great a yield as possible out of them in a year or two. All the more pleasant, then, to see these same multiple managers turning to their discard of good plays of the past and discovering that they draw well today. Indeed, one can fancy them going about like other Aladdins, crying, "New plays for old!"

Editorial Notes

IN THE prohibition resolution which the Independent Socialist Party is to submit to the Reichstag lies a factor of far greater possibilities than the German press seems to credit it with. Germany is saddled with multifarious burdens, varying in dimension and kind. Not the least of these is the immense weight of the brimming pewter tankard in the aggregate, and it is this of which the resolution aims at relieving the country. Will the people grasp the opportunity, or will they allow political prejudice to wrap it in a veil? To those who have Germany's interests at heart the question will not be seen as a party move but as a national issue, and one about which no misgivings need be entertained, as the salutary effects of prohibition are apparent to anyone who will take the trouble to visit the United States.

IN HIS great-hearted way Henry Hyndman included all mankind as comrades, but he did not always make himself clear in the expression of his views, as an amusing story shows. He had been speaking at Manchester, England, at a Socialist gathering, with Mrs. Pankhurst in the chair, and incidentally alluded to universal suffrage. Without any intention of limitation he spoke of man as a generic name to include both men and women. After the meeting broke up, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, then a girl of not more than eighteen, whose acquaintance Mr. Hyndman had been made when she was quite a child, came up to him and assailed him with the utmost virulence for the wrong he had done her sex. "I am bound to say," added Mr. Hyndman, "that I began to laugh, but this only made matters worse." The story is characteristic not only of this Socialist's breadth of vision but also of the weakness of many ardent feminists' point of view, forgetting the whole in their sectional zeal. But that is all of the past, and only the humor of the story remains.

THERE is surely such a thing as going to indiscreet extremes even in good resolutions. A capital example of this is shown by the New York gathering where something like a thousand people entered into a solemn agreement that in case of another war they would lend it no assistance of any kind. It depends on how you look at their action whether you feel inclined to regard the covenanters as a set of noble-minded beings or a set of prospective slackers. What if the United States should become involved in war? Would they refuse to help their country even in the prosecution of a just war in a righteous cause? The meeting perhaps made one little omission in its program: it apparently forgot to see to it that the various nations should first subscribe to the same tenets. Just a little oversight, and so much dependent upon it!

NORA and Lucy, the last two horses of the London Fire Brigade, have been demobilized, and every vehicle of that famous corps is now driven by a motor engine. Yet it seems but a few years since English law required that every mechanically driven vehicle should not travel more than four miles an hour, and that a man waving a red flag must walk in front. The test-run from London to the South Coast, when these restrictions were removed, was regarded as a joke. Since then the motor-engine has gradually excluded the horse, and now the last pair have gone from the London fire-engines. The change is, of course, inevitable and desirable, but there was a picturesqueness in those galloping horses and clattering hoofs which one cannot see disappear without regret.

THERE are people who complain that London is noisy, but compared with manufacturing cities in the north of England it is a place of gentle murmurs and soft silences. At Blackburn, in Lancashire, Professor Spooner suggested that December 5 should be kept as an anti-noise day, the object being to help in the suppression of the tyranny of noise. To many of his audience the question occurred, "What noise?" A worker amid the din of a foundry can hear the slightest sound that a visitor is too stunned to perceive. Workers on the railway do not notice the thundering of an express. Sound is relative, and the chirp of a bird may disturb a town dweller more than all the clamor of the city.

MANY people may have wondered what the official attitude of the League of Nations is toward the Washington Conference. Sir Eric Drummond, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, hastens to provide information. He says: "It is clear the Conference cannot and must not be regarded by the League's supporters as a rival." Henceforth, whether Mr. Harding seeks or does not seek to establish his separate society of nations, it will apparently be a case of "the more the merrier." Any work done in the cause of peace or for the reduction of armament is presumably done in the "spirit of the League."